

JPRS 82148

2 November 1982

South and East Asia Report

No. 1209



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

2 November 1982

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1209

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

Unemployment Figures	1
----------------------	---

BURMA

Briefs

East Keng Tung Battles	2
Shan, Kachin Battles	2
Guerrilla Attacks	2
Kutkai, Mong Nawng Battles	3

INDONESIA

Agriculture Minister Discusses Food Self-Sufficiency (OANA, 19 Oct 82)	4
Golkar Statement Endorses Pancasila (OANA, 21 Oct 82)	5

LAOS

Youth Union Organization Described (NOUM LAO, 15-30 Jul 82)	7
Nouhak Orders Restrictions on Fishing, Use of Chemical Poisons Forbidden (VIENTIANE MAI, 8 Sep 82)	11
New Restaurant, Ice Factory To Open in Vientiane (VIENTIANE MAI, 7 Sep 82)	14
Briefs	
Mong Tribal District Labor Unit	15
Sports Teams to Thailand	15
Savannakhet Industrial Production	15

MALAYSIA

'Strong Position' To Be Taken on Khmer Issue (Cheong Mei Sui; NEW STRAITS TIMES, 11 Oct 82)	17
--	----

Briefs

Trade Protectionism	19
---------------------------	----

PAKISTAN

Following Gandhism To Bring About Islamic Revolution Ridiculed (Abdul Qadir Hasan; NAWA-I-WAQT, 10 Aug 82)	20
---	----

Irritation Expressed Over Petty Historical Squabbles (Editorial; TAMEER, 17 Aug 82)	22
--	----

PHILIPPINES

Government To Launch Drive Against Subversives (RPN, 12 Oct 82)	24
--	----

National Conciliation Urged in View of Political Calm (Salvador P. Lopez; TIMES JOURNAL, 15 OCT 82)	25
--	----

Virata Discusses Economic Growth Rate (BUSINESS DAY, 18 Oct 82)	27
--	----

Marcos Creates Philippine-U.S. Trade Council (Veronica T. Velosoyap; TIMES JOURNAL, 8 Oct 82)	29
--	----

Catholic Priest Arrested in Catbalogan (RPN, 13 Oct 82)	31
--	----

Report on Marcos Remarks to Officials (BULLETIN TODAY, 13 Oct 82)	32
--	----

Mindanao Paper Urges Publishers To Unite (Editorial; PEOPLE'S FORUM, 7-9 Oct 82)	33
---	----

Briefs

Renegade Priests	34
NPA-Member Protest Killed	34
Misuari Criticized	35
Paramilitary Group	35
Libyan Aid	35
Log Smuggling	36
Rural Development Council	36
North Luzon Relief	36

THAILAND

Han Rise Linked to Prem, Dissent in RTA Discussed (Han Linanon; SIAM MAI, Sep 82)	37
Security for Prem Viewed in Wake of Attacks (SU ANAKHOT, 5-11 Sep 82)	41
Cartoon Shows Prem Discomfort Over CINC Choice (KHAO CHATURAT, 6 Sep 82)	45
Athit Aide Profiled, Describes Advisory Role (Siwawut Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya Interview; KHAO CHATURAT, 6 Sep 82)	47
Policy Advisors to Military Profiled (SIAM MAI, 11 Sep 82)	58
Col Narong Reenters Politics, Projects Populist Image (Narong Kittikhachon Interview; KHAO CHATURAT, 30 Aug 82) ..	62
Relationship of Commanders in Army Regions Analyzed (SU ANAKHOT, 5-11 Sep 82)	65

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES--There has been a big jump in Australia's monthly unemployment figures with the number of people looking for full- or part-time work now more than half a million, exceeding the level set in 1933 during the great depression. Radio Australia's Canberra office says recent labor force figures showing that jobs were disappearing at the rate of 2,000 a day prepared the way for a big increase in the official unemployment figures. According to the latest figures, nearly 421,000 people were seeking full-time employment during September while another 84,000 were seeking part-time work. On the full-time unemployment figures, the number of job seekers rose by just over 35,000 between August and September, a percentage rise of .6 of 1 percent. The treasurer, Mr Howard, says much of Australia's unemployment is due to the prolonged international recession although he also pointed to local wage increases as a major factor. In Melbourne, the president of the Council Australian of Trade Unions, Cliff Dolan, has called on the federal government to resign and hold an early election on the issue of unemployment. The economics spokesman for the Australian Democrats, Senator Siddons, says the latest unemployment figures show the country is sliding into a serious depression. [Text]
[BK071309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4200/57

BRIEFS

EAST KENG TUNG BATTLES--Combat news from eastern Keng Tung area: On 2, 3 and 5 September, guerrilla attacks conducted by small units of the People's Army in (Keng Nam) area, Mong Yawng and (Wan Ho-na) killed five enemy soldiers and wounded four others. On 10 and 13 September, two attacks launched by small units of the People's Army at Yangka and (Theyu) killed two and wounded three enemy soldiers. One carbine and some ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 11, 15 and 25 September, three mine attacks launched by small units of the People's Army in (Nwecho), (Wan Tong) and (Mong Yawng-Hpya Kyin) area killed five and wounded five enemy soldiers. [Text] [BK231016 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 23 Oct 82]

SHAN, KACHIN BATTLES--On 1 October, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army near (Kong Hmok) in (?Namlan) region of Central Shan State wounded two enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 18th Infantry Regiment. On 4 October, a small unit of the People's Army attacked the military government's mercenary 99th Infantry Regiment at (Mok Hwe), southeast of Lai-hka. Twelve enemy soldiers were killed and 10 others wounded in the attack. Combat news of the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 11 and 14 October, a KIA unit attacked the military government's mercenary 38th Infantry Regiment at (Bon Tayin) Hill, about 8 miles from Kamaing. Sixteen enemy soldiers, including 2 mercenary captains, were killed and 24 others, including 2 mercenary majors were wounded. The KIA seized 1 G-2, more than 100 rounds of ammunition, a wireless transmitter and other military supplies. Battle report of the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 27 May, small units of the SSA made two attacks on the mercenary army--one at (?Na-kyeng, beside Nampang stream, and another at (Kawngsawng) in (?Namwai) Region. The attacks killed three enemy soldiers and wounded four others. On 5 June, an attack by a small SSA unit at (Loi Hin) new village in (?Keng Lon) Region resulted in one mercenary killed and another wounded. [Text] [BK240920 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 24 Oct 82]

GUERRILLA ATTACKS--On 23 September, a small guerrilla unit of the People's Army launched an attack near Kunhhing Road. The attack resulted in the death of four enemy soldiers, including a mercenary captain, and wounding two others. Combat news of the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 21 September, an attack by a small SSA unit at (On-ma-tet) resulted in the wounding of one enemy soldier from

the military government's mercenary 22d Infantry Regiment. On the same day, another enemy soldier was wounded when an attack was launched at (Kunhok) against the military government's mercenary 23d Infantry Regiment. The following day, 22 September, an attack by a small SSA unit against (Kunhok) Hill resulted in one enemy soldier being wounded. On 30 September, a small SSA unit attacked the military government's mercenary 99th Infantry Regiment at (Loi-hkaw) in (Keng Tawng) Region, Kunlong. One mercenary was killed and another was wounded in the attack. On 1 October, it was learned that two attacks in that same region--one at (Hsibo) and another at (?Loipek)--by small SSA units resulted in eight enemy soldiers being killed and seven others wounded. [Text] [BK170725 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 17 Oct 82]

KUTKAI, MONG NAWNG BATTLES--On 1 October, a People's Army unit attacked (Lawkhon) station near Namhpakka in Kutkai Region, killing 16 of the military government's defense volunteers. Sixteen more were taken prisoner and 4 rifles and over 200 rounds of ammunition were seized from the defense volunteers. Joint battle report from the People's Army and the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 21 July, a small combined unit of the People's Army and the SSA attacked the military government's 102d Light Infantry Division at (Nawng Chint) near (Tasampo) in Mong Nawng Region. The attack killed one enemy soldier and wounded another. On 25 July, a clash occurred with the military government's mercenary 67th Infantry Regiment on the Lashio-mong Yai Road. Three enemy soldiers were killed, some were wounded and one G-2 was seized during the clash. On 27 July, a combined unit of the People's Army and the SSA attacked the military government's mercenary 102d Light Infantry Division in (Pulane) in Mong Sang Region. Four enemy soldiers were killed, seven were wounded and one was taken prisoner. One carbine, one G-2, one G-4, ammunition and military equipment were seized from the enemy. On 8 and 10 August, a combined unit conducted two attacks separately at Wan Li in Mong Sang Region and at (Nalan) which is located east of (Nahpachaung) and near (Haimat) village. The two attacks killed three members of the military government's mercenary 102d Light Infantry Division and wounded three others. During the same period, a clash at (Hui Hoi) village in (Mong Nauk) Region killed an enemy soldier and wounded another. On 7 September, an attack conducted by a combined unit of the People's Army and the SSA near (Loiphantan) in Mong Kawng Region killed two enemy soldiers and wounded five. One G-2 and some ammunition were seized from the enemy. [Text] [BK160949 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 4211/5

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

BK191159 Jakarta OANA in English 0829 GMT 19 Oct 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 19 Oct (ANTARA-OANA)--With the current production rate Indonesia has basically achieved self-sufficiency in food, Agriculture Minister Sudarsono Hadisaputro said in a televised interview here Monday night on the occasion of the World Food Day commemoration.

In the last three years Indonesia has succeeded in raising food production especially rice in a spectacular rate, attributed, by the minister, to favourable weather and better productivity of the farmers.

In 1980 the country nothced up a 12.8 per cent increase in the staple food production to 20.1 million tons from only 17.8 million tons in 1979. Last year the production figure rose again to 22.2 million tons which represented an increase of 13.5 per cent. This year the figure is predicted to go up again to 23 million tons.

The annual increases enable the country to raise food procurement from farmers.

In 1979 food procurement totalled only 431,000 tons. In 1981 the figure shot up to 1.9 million tons. By October this year food procurement, which is handled by the Board of Logistics (BULOG), had reached 2.1 million tons.

Consequently, rice imports drop from year to year. In 1979 imports hit an all time high of 2.6 million tons, but the following year in 1980 the figure dwindled sharply to only 1.1 million tons and down again to a mere 430,000 tons last year.

This year the import figure is predicted to fall still further down.

According to the minister, the world food situation looks better in the last few years although production rates still are falling behind the population growth rates in many developing countries.

"Many countries still are plagued by severe food shortages. Hunger casualties are still high in Africa," he pointed out.

CSO: 4200/57

GOLKAR STATEMENT ENDORSES PANCASILA

BK210819 Jakarta OANA in English 0747 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 21 Oct (ANTARA/OANA)--The Functional Group, Golkar, stated Wednesday there is a need in anticipation of the fourth 5-year development plan (Pelita IV--1984-1989), to reorder the basic and principal social-political affairs of the nation.

With this reordering it is hoped that the succeeding younger generation will in future be able to concentrate full attention on national development problems, holding on firmly to Pancasila as the only national ideology and the 1945 Constitution as the state Constitution.

In a political statement issued Wednesday night on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Golkar, the Functional Group said further that the reordering in the social-political field should be based on the essence of the Indonesian nationhood as a society made up of multicomplex groups all committed to the ideal of Indonesian independence.

Thus for Golkar it is a matter of deep principle that all social-political forces in the country should reassert their respective loyalty to Pancasila as the one and only principle, so that there will no longer be any room for dualistic attitude in their political ideology or for any form of exclusivism in the political field. As the logical consequence of this loyalty, each social-political force should have the characteristic of being open to all Indonesian citizens.

History has proved that each time the existence of the nation was threatened, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution emerged as the saviour. That is why since the birth of the new order a national consensus was reached to safeguard Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution purely and consistently. The appointment of some members of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] would guarantee that Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution could not be changed even in a constitutional way.

With the successes achieved in the national development, there is a need to renew the above consensus so that the safeguarding of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution could be implemented with full respect to the right of MPR to amend the Constitution as provided in Article 37 of it. As such, the number of appointed members of MPR could be reduced by holding a referendum as a mechanism in exercising the authority of MPR. In other words if MPR desires to amend the 1945 Constitution it had to get the direct approval of the people as the source of sovereignty.

In its political statement Golkar emphasized that cooperative constituted the main vehicle for developing the economy of the people steadily towards realizing a strong national economy. Therefore, cooperative movement should be further intensified and consolidated and that there should not be fear that it might pose as a threat to other sectors.

The concentrating of economic power such as the emergence of monopolistic groups and cartels should never be tolerated.

Foreign investment and other available international funds would still be needed and should be utilized as additional capital for realizing economic independence and self-sufficiency, he added. [pronoun as received--no earlier reference to person].

CSO: 4200/57

YOUTH UNION ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 Jul 82 pp 3, 5

[Youth Union Feature: "Formation of the Base Level Youth Union Committee"]

[Excerpt] 2. Outline Organization of the Youth Union bases include:

Base level Youth Union Executive Committee, Youth Union units, and Youth Union groups depending on their special emphasis and the movements of each local unit in wards, villages, cantons, co-ops, factories, settlements, offices and organizations, hospitals, schools and base units within the army in order to set up the Youth Union organization in the bases properly aimed at making the Youth Union committee involved with the social movement to achieve the goals the party is struggling for as well as their own administrative authorities to which their units are subordinate.

The organization of the Youth Union in the bases might be one or many units depending on actual conditions. Any units with more than 3 members can be organized into a Youth Union unit. If there are more than 25-30 people it might be broken down into many different units. For units with many Youth Union members and Youth Union units, if it is considered necessary they might be able to form federated subordinate to the Youth Union administrative committee at the base level. The higher level Youth Union will set up and decide on the official age for membership and the responsibilities of the Youth Union federated units.

Youth Union units with at least 3-6 members must elect a secretary. If there are 7-8 members, they must vote for an additional deputy secretary. With at least 9 members they can elect an administrative committee. At the same time, they might be broken down into many groups and then select or specify who is to be chief and assistant chief of the Youth Union group.

The base level Youth Union administrative committee is 45-50 percent women. The Youth Union federated units can elect a secretary and an assistant secretary. If there are more than 9 on the committee they can elect a standing committee.

The base level Youth Union administrative committee, the Youth Union federated units, and the Youth Union units must divide up the work for each committee as follows.

The secretary has overall responsibility and [is in charge of] political and ideological training.

The assistant secretary is responsible for organization and inspection.

The first committee member is responsible for various work movements.

The second committee member is responsible for youth work. Any units and schools without youth [are separate from] the work movement.

If there is another committee it would be responsible for physical work, increasing production, sports, gymnastics, and military [affairs]. If there is no such committee this work must be given to a comrade responsible for the work movement.

II. Duties of the base level Youth Union committee. What are the responsibilities of the base level Youth Union committee?

1. Study and teach party policies, the government's plan, and the duties of the Youth Union committee to cadres, Youth Union members, and the Youth Union masses aiming at cultivating solid revolutionary principles and morality in the Youth Union. Guide and organize study to improve culture, science, military science, etc for the Youth Union, Guide the Youth Union members in general in building up their pure and innocent life style and help them to endlessly advance themselves in all aspects. These are the basic duties they must normally do.

2. Organize, mobilize, and guide the emulation process in the ranks of the Youth Union. [Guide] the youth to carry out the party's political work, the government's plan, and other work assigned by the higher-level Youth Union, e.g., work to increase production, saving [what they had earned], volunteering to serve in the ranks of the military forces, receiving military training to get ready for the brave and resolute struggle and to defeat all the enemies' tricks. These are the main duties.

3. Encourage all forms of organization movement to attract youth of 15-30 years of age who are in their units or localities, including those who are married but less than 30 years old, to join the organization. Divide up and assign Youth Union members of all classes to be in close contact with each level of the Youth Union and as nationalities in order to firmly grasp their ideology, goals, and living situation. Then study and look for ways to educate, train, and mobilize them to participate in physical work, studies, and different movements in society. This is considered [front line work].

4. Work to give the Youth Union organization a firm, solid political ideology, and organization especially the Youth Union units which must have the ability to firmly grasp and to be the driving forces in various kinds of work. Avoid having inert ideas; [instead], be a driving force to properly research, report, and solve all cases and all situations which occur in the Youth Union in their units and localities. These are the primary duties.

5. Be responsible for the youth work, pay attention to, study, and organize movements aimed at building up the [youth units] so that they can become continuing and expanding forces of the Youth Union in all aspects in order to carry on the revolutionary work of the party in the future. These are the immediate duties as well as long-term duties of the Youth Union.

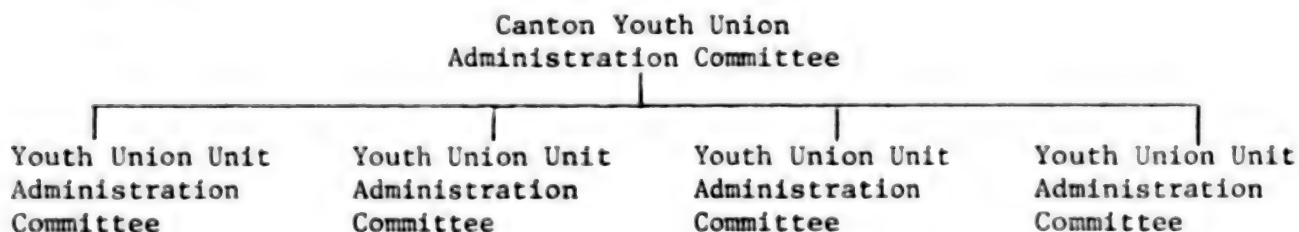
Questions for study:

1. What is the base level Youth Union committee?

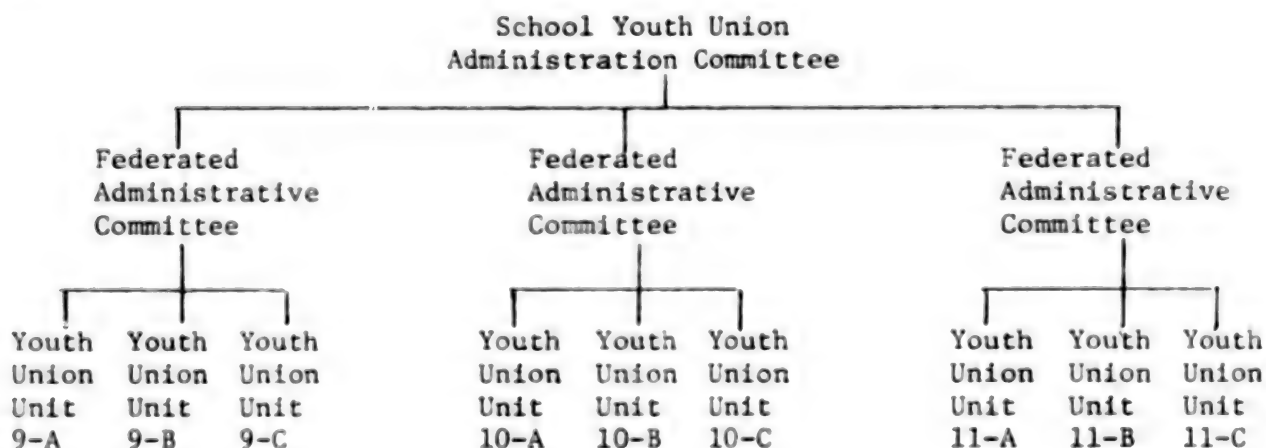
What do they aim at in order to form the base level Youth Union organization? What is the outline of the base level Youth Union organization? How do the base level Youth administrative committee, the Youth Union federated units, and the Youth Union units divide up work for individuals? What are the duties of the base level Youth Union committee?

Organization Plan for the Base Level Youth Union Organization System

1) Cantons

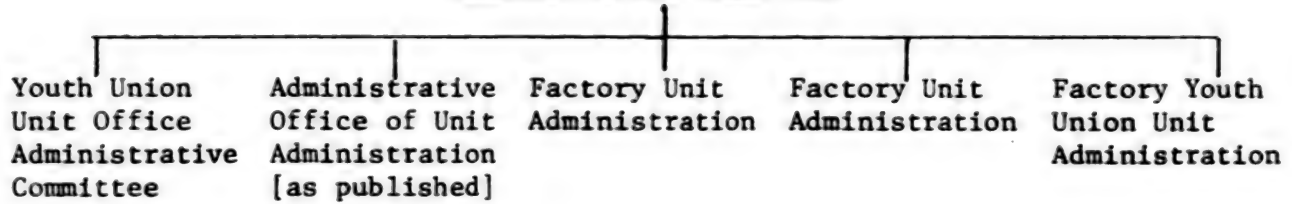


2) Schools



Offices and Regiments Youth
Union Administration

Factory Youth Union
Administrative Committee



9884

CSO: 4206/4

NOUHAK ORDERS RESTRICTIONS ON FISHING, USE OF CHEMICAL POISONS FORBIDDEN

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Feature: "The Resolution Concerning Organization and Control of Fishing in the Nam Ngeum Reservoir Under Vientiane Province"]

[Text] Considering the demand and capability for expanding fishing in the Nam Ngeum reservoir subordinate to Vientiane Province;

Concerning the results of the meeting of the standing committee of the Council of Ministers on 16 August 1982 concerning the organization and control of fishing in Nam Ngeum reservoir;

Considering the report of the Ministers attached to the Office of the Prime Minister;

The Council of Ministers has decided as follows:

Article 1. Nam Ngeum reservoir is a natural resource for the nation, and an important part of Nam Ngeum electrification. Investment, exploitation of, and business concerning this natural resource including fish raising, fishing, and fishing business all have to be under government control. No individuals, organizations, military, or police units have the right to fish or carry on any fishing business in Nam Ngeum reservoir without the approval of the fishing control committee. The government strictly forbids the use of poisons, explosives, other chemicals, and electricity for fishing in the reservoir.

Article 2. The provincial administrative committee of Vientiane Province is an organization assigned by the government with full rights to control all fishing in Nam Ngeum reservoir.

The machinery for controlling the Nam Ngeum reservoir is called the "Nam Ngeum Reservoir Fishing Control Committee." This is the administrative machinery. There are patrol units, an inspection division and light weapons section. All inspection and patrol activities must strongly cooperate with military forces, public security forces, and guerrilla-militia units in the Nam Ngeum reservoir area under the unified guidance of the Vientiane Province administrative committee.

Article 3. The government has set up the Nam Ngeum Fishing Company which is subordinate to the Vientiane Trade Service and grants it a monopoly for fish raising, fishing, fish purchasing, fish manufacturing protection, and fishing business. Meanwhile, it must be responsible for fish production to meet the needs of all central offices and organizations in Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province (including all military forces of the center, Vientiane Capital, and Vientiane Province).

Outside of the Nam Ngeum Fishing Company, no organizations or individuals have the right to get fish in this reservoir.

Article 4. The organizations and persons who are permitted to fish in the Nam Ngeum reservoir are:

- the Nam Ngeum Fishing Company;

- the fishing co-ops that are still doing fishing in the Nam Ngeum reservoir, and that have been granted a fishing license in Nam Ngeum reservoir preceding the issue of this resolution;

- workers who normally live around the Nam Ngeum reservoir, and cantons of many different districts subordinate to Vientiane Province who have been fishing preceding the issue of this resolution; no matter how many fish they catch they must sell them only to the fishing company;

- workers who are not engaged in the fishing business who live around the Nam Ngeum reservoir preceding the issue of this resolution will be permitted to fish only for family consumption.

The Nam Ngeum fish control committee must implement this resolution and re-organize registration for all units and individuals who engage in fishing in the Nam Ngeum reservoir so it will be easy to control.

Article 5. Organizations and individuals who are granted licenses for fishing and who engage in the fishing business in the Nam Ngeum reservoir as mentioned in Article 4 above must register for fishing with the Nam Ngeum Reservoir Fishing Control Committee; they will be able to fish only after the Nam Ngeum fish control committee has granted them permits. All fishing boats in Nam Ngeum reservoir must use registration plates made of stainless steel or wooden boards made by the Nam Ngeum Fish Control Committee, and they must be on both ends of the boat near the seat of the person who holds the tiller.

Article 6. All organizations and individuals who engage in fishing in the Nam Ngeum reservoir must pay taxes to the government through the finance organ of Vientiane Province. The finance organ of Vientiane Province must put 50 percent of this tax into the central budget. The provincial administrative committee of Vientiane Province has the right to keep 50 percent of the taxes for the expenses involved in the fish control operation in Nam Ngeum reservoir.

Article 7. The provincial administrative committee of Vientiane is given the right to plan and announce the detailed restrictions concerning fish raising,

fishing, protecting, buying, and distributing fish in the Nam Ngeum reservoir based on the protection of the government's interests and to properly improve benefits for all involved.

Article 8. The Ministers and Deputy Ministers, chairman and assistant chairman of the committee of equivalent ministries, the capital administrative committee chairman, and the chairman of the Vientiane Province administrative committee must be responsible for the implementation of this resolution.

All preceding resolutions that are in conflict with this one are hereby voided.

Vientiane 19 August 1982 signed for the Prime Minister, First Deputy Minister,
signature and seal: Nouhak Phoumsavan

9884

CSO: 4206/4

NEW RESTAURANT, ICE FACTORY TO OPEN IN VIENTIANE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] This coming November 1982 a restaurant will be opened in Sikottabong District to serve the masses. There will also be international food to serve international guests, as well as performing arts entertainment during the meals. A special item is that in one more month an ice factory will be able to meet the demands of the masses in Vientiane Capital.

Comrade Khampon Sivivat, director of the State Hotel and Restaurant Enterprise of Vientiane Capital, told VIENTIANE MAI on the morning of 6 August 1982 that this November the company will open an additional restaurant to serve international guests and the masses in Sikottabong District, Vientiane Capital. Presently it is under construction and repair. According to Comrade Khampon, the restaurant will be open to serve all the masses and domestic and international guests. Its special characteristic is that it will be a place for amateur performing arts to entertain the guests in the restaurant, i.e., to entertain the masses.

Comrade Khampon added that in terms of food service for the company up to now, if we average it out the response to the needs of masses can be said to be total. This means there are now a total of 15 international and mass restaurants in 5 cities in the Vientiane Capital area. The masses utilize each of them in large numbers.

At the end Comrade Khampon Sivavat repeated and added concerning the ice service for the masses in the Vientiane Capital area that this coming October the ice factory under the company will put in one additional ice-producing machine whose installation is now being started. When the installation is finished it will be able to produce as much as 90 tons of ice a day. The new amount plus that produced by the present system is considered sufficient for the demands of the masses within the capital. However, the ice production of the company today is already considered to meet half of the needs of the masses in the capital, which is 15 tons of ice per day.

9884

CSO: 4206/4

BRIEFS

MONG TRIBAL DISTRICT LABOR UNIT--In order to make the party's resolution concerning solidly and strongly turning all aspects of forces into bases a reality, starting on 24 August to 17 August 1982 (4 full days in all) [as published], the Central echelon of the Lao Trade Union [Federation] along with the provincial labor union including Mr Bouapheng of the Lao Central Federation of Trade Unions committee, Mr Simon, a comrade of the Lao Central Federation of Trade Unions Office along with one follower and Comrade Kong Phannivong, chief of the Vientiane Province Trade Union, and Comrade Sounthavong Southammavong of the Vientiane Province Trade Union together formed a work unit to improve trade union forces all over the province. Along with one representative of Keo-Oudom, the labor union successfully trained members and organized labor unions in Hom District, Vientiane Province. From a place that had nothing it now has both old and new labor union members formed into 1 district base and 2 unit bases. The members and the district labor union organization show the fruit of the party's concern, and the determination and attention of both the central and provincial labor unions. [There was] good cooperation from the district and a quick understanding and voluntary awakening of this district's workers and government employees who want to be leaders in all aspects of the two strategic duties, which are the protection and construction of the nation to become steadily stronger. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Sep 82 p 1] 9884

SPORTS TEAMS TO THAILAND--To continue the fraternal friendship between the people of Laos and Thailand, and to respond to the invitation of the governor of Nongkhai and the sports association of Nongkai Province, on the morning of 4 September 1982 the sports teams of Vientiane Province, LPDR, led by Mr Bounseng Phengsouk of the provincial administrative committee of Vientiane Province set off on their trip to join the friendship sports competition in Nongkhai. There were two sports that Vientiane Province participated in this time, badminton and basketball. These two sports competitions created a very cheerful atmosphere for the people in Nongkhai, and they were loudly and endlessly applauded and praised by the people in Nongkhai. The teams returned safely to Vientiane on the evening of the same day. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Sep 82 p 1] 9884

SAVANNAKHET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--K. P. L.--In the first 6 months of 1982 workers of several companies and factories in Savannakhet Province all promoted the working class spirit in actively carrying out their work and guaranteed to achieve the first 6 month plan as expected. Several factories exceeded expect-

tations. These included the Lao International Transportation Company which transported goods and other materials for trade companies in Vientiane, Khammouan, Champassak, Saravane, Attapeu, etc, with a total of over 13,000 tons. Soft drink factories produced 10,442 liters of different kinds of soft drinks, 50.85 percent of the plan; 1,616 tons of ice was produced, 172.06 percent of the plan; 29,700 bars of soap were produced, or 41.25 percent of the plan. The Na Tia salt factory produced over 80 tons of salt which exceeded the expected plan by 7.97 percent. The workers in each place are now continuously carrying out the second 6 month plan to score glorious achievements in the spirit of emulation to implement the Third Party Congress fruitfully and victoriously. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 August 82 p A3] 9884

CSO: 4206/4

'STRONG POSITION' TO BE TAKEN ON KHMER ISSUE

BK121307 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Cheong Mei Sui]

[Text] Malaysia is expected to take a strong position on the Kampuchean issue at next week's commonwealth heads of government regional meeting (Chogrm) in Fiji which Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed will attend.

The five-day meeting in Suva begins on 14 October.

Singapore, another ASEAN member attending the meeting, is likely to support Malaysia's view.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who has just returned from addressing the United Nations General Assembly, has expressed disappointment over India's statement on Kampuchea.

In his speech at the UN, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said: "The advent of an alliance of convenience whose real content is too thinly veiled to need any unravelling should not distract our attention.

"Once the fear of the return of the holocaust is removed and the threat to their territorial integrity and sovereignty is ended, the people of Kampuchea will be willing and eager to get foreign troops to leave their soil."

Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie too was disappointed with the Indians, who have recognised the puppet regime of Heng Samrin in Kampuchea.

"How can he (Mr Rao) talk of a threat to sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea when the country has already been debauched by Vietnam?" Tan Sri Ghazali asked.

The Indians are expected to take a low profile at the Chogrm. New Delhi's relations with Suva have been strained since the recent Fiji election.

The Indian High Commissioner accredited to Suva had to leave following allegations of Indian meddling in Fijian politics.

Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi will not be present in Suva for the Chogrm and will be represented by Mr Rao, said diplomatic sources.

Said an ASEAN diplomat: "Malaysia and Singapore may have to take a high profile on the Kampuchean issue and criticise the Indians to get what we want on to the communique."

Mr Rao's statement in the UN is seen to be tantamount to a renegation of the Indian assurance to ASEAN that New Delhi would not do anything that would harm ASEAN's interest on the issue.

At the 1981 non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting in New Delhi, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia had to fight hard to get the acceptable wording on the Kampuchean situation.

The original draft put up by New Delhi was unacceptable to ASEAN as it did not mention Kampuchea by name.

At the second Chogrm held in New Delhi in September 1980, Malaysia and Singapore expressed satisfaction over the wording of the communique on the Kampuchean conflict although there was no mention of the Vietnamese.

The communique then underlined the need for a comprehensive political solution in Kampuchea to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The 16 heads of government from the Asia-Pacific region at the talks expressed "grave concern over the persistence of foreign intervention and interference in Kampuchea" which affected the peace and security of the whole region.

The leaders stressed the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

Obviously referring to India, Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew told a news conference then:

"There were some people who thought that we should not make specific references to particular actions, whether they were armed or unarmed."

In Suva, Malaysia and Singapore expect no less than the position already taken at the New Delhi Chogrm. "In fact, we want more," said an official.

CSO: 4200/57

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTECTIONISM--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed expressed Malaysia's readiness to lend support to developing countries in this region in opposing the Australian trade protectionism policy. The prime minister said he understands the needs of the small nations; however, the bigger powerful countries should open their markets and this means they should not practice protectionism. He was speaking to newsmen on arrival in Suva, Fiji, to attend the third commonwealth heads of government regional meeting beginning tomorrow. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir clarified that Malaysia did not have any trade problems with New Zealand. He reiterated his call to the wealthy nations like Australia to expend the trade opportunities with the developing nations. The prime minister criticized developed nations which still refused to ratify the Law of the Sea convention. He described their action as unfair as they were maximizing the benefit gained for their own countries' interests only. The United States is one of the countries that have not ratified the convention.

[Text] [BK121439 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT
Oct 82 [as printed]]

CSO: 4200/57

FOLLOWING GANDHISM TO BRING ABOUT ISLAMIC REVOLUTION RIDICULED

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 10 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Abdul Qadir Hasan: "Non-Political Talks; Punjabi Gandhi"]

[Text] At an intersection of Murree Road, Rawalpindi, there was a display of various cloth banners which said that the chief speaker of a television program "Al-Huda", Dr Israr Ahmad would give a lecture from such and such date. The next day, one of the English newspapers of Islamabad gave a report of his first lecture along with his photo in a special pose. This report was so strange that I could not believe what I was reading. I contacted the newspaper and learned that they, too, had published that speech with astonishment and bewilderment. Still, I waited 1 more day before saying something about the speech with the hope that some clarification about it might be published, but nothing happened.

Speaking on the question of true Islamic revolution in Pakistan, Dr Sahib rightfully said that partial solutions would not help to establish an Islamic society. Instead, it required a complete revolution like that in Iran. However, the stage by stage program suggested by Dr Sahib for bringing about this change and Islamic revolution, is worth contemplation for every Muslim. While presenting this program, he declared its first step to be non-violent resistance. He described Gandhi's movement for non-violence as its practical example. He said that they would have to follow the path of non-violence and gentleness like Gandhi in order to bring about an Islamic revolution. After that, he stated the second stage and said that that too, would be like Mahatma Gandhi's movement for salt. During his movement for salt, Mahatma Gandhi opposed the government by resisting its authority. Dr Sahib described the third stage of the program to be a direct armed campaign as practiced in Iran. He said that they could not bring about a true and perfect Islamic revolution without passing through those three stages.

It is feared that due to the impatience and restlessness with which Dr Israr Ahmad is trying to march forward and the manner in which he is handling the disputed matters in order to get more publicity, he would be unable to progress and would continue to stumble. Needlessly and without reason, he first expressed his ridiculous views on the Pakistani flag, the national anthem, vermicelli and embracing each other on the occasion of 'Id. Now he has completely gone off the track to accept Gandhi, an enemy of Islam and

Muslims, as his Imam and is describing his campaign as an example for the Islamic movement. He appears to be so much influenced by the Indian propaganda that in the same lecture, he has also said that Pakistan was not founded by the Muslim League. If it were so, the Muslim League would not have become a "drawing-room" party after Pakistan's establishment. Historically speaking, his viewpoint is so wrong that there is no need to argue about it. One of his revered brothers, the Frontier Gandhi, also shares the same viewpoint and says that Pakistan was founded by the British.

Unfortunately, the great idol he has sought from the idol-house of the Hindus to safeguard the Kaaba for the Islamic revolution would not serve his purpose. In this regard he, supposedly a scholar of religion, will have to study Islamic tradition to find out as to what stages the Holy Prophet had to pass through to bring about the Islamic revolution. The Holy Prophet's nation and revolution are unique in their disposition. It is an atrocity to liken it to others. It contains all those stages through which one will have to pass whenever one tries to establish an Islamic system. Mohammad at Mecca, Mohammad at Medina and the Prophet's armed wars with the non-believers are all different stages of the Islamic revolution. His life at Mecca depicts a stage of patience and silence while faced with oppression and persecution by the non-believers. If Dr Sahib had called this as the first stage of the Islamic revolution, it would have been nearer to truth. Similarly, all other stages too can be found in the life of the Holy Prophet. However, if the matter had been presented like this, how could it have been construed as news? News is something new. The new thing was that our scholar of faith described Gandhi as being ideal for the Islamic revolution and he cut off the Muslim League from the movement for the establishment of Pakistan. Dr Sahib is making a tremendous progress and by the will of God, the number of his followers is also increasing. Columnist like me are also thankful to him for providing us with so much material that inspite of our efforts to ignore him, we are compelled to write a column on him every week, thus enhancing his popularity. Our senior reporters have advised us that if there is no news, "go to the zoo and you will definitely get news from there." Now the columnists also say that if no topic is found from anywhere, go to one of the serial lectures of Dr Sahib or read about it in the newspaper and one is provided with material. Merely for the greed of a topic, however, we cannot request Dr Sahib to go on saying whatever comes to mind, since some of the things he says are such that they really hurt the feelings of the Pakistani Muslims. Gandhi was the greatest political enemy of the Muslims of the sub-continent and the attitude of Gandhi's followers in Pakistan towards their own country is also clear to all of us. However, they are all political people. They do not thrust Gandhism upon us in the name of faith and religion, but whatever Dr Sahib has said in this regard is really hard for us to digest. Even those in Pakistan who are nominally Muslims cannot bear to see that an idol-worshipper and non-believer like Gandhi be regarded as their guide and that his footsteps be followed. If Dr Sahib deems it proper, he should not try to become a Punjabi Gandhi in order to bring about a revolution of God and His Prophet's religion. We shall be grateful to him for that. Baluchi Gandhi has already passed away and the Frontier Gandhi, by the will of God, is still alive. He is more than enough to hurt our feelings. Dr Sahib also claims that he is not a political person. These followers of Gandhi are political people. For this reason, therefore, it is better to keep away from them. When Dr Israr does enter politics, and this stage does not seem very far, he, just like politicians, may wander in any valley he wants to!

IRRITATION EXPRESSED OVER PETTY HISTORICAL SQUABBLES

Rawalpindi TAMEER in Urdu 17 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "How Long Will These Arguments Last"]

[Text] Pakistan was founded 35 years ago. This period of time is not lengthy enough for the life of a nation, but it is not that short either for a nation to remain entangled in the arguments about the role played by various political elements during the campaign for freedom and the parts played by various parties and individuals to achieve that freedom.

Pakistan is unfortunate in the sense that less effort has been made to achieve the objectives for which freedom was gained, while, through a discussion of the ideology of Pakistan, there have been more claims made as to who founded it. On one hand there are people who not only declared the demand for creating Pakistan on the basis of political reasons and requisites of wisdom wrong, but also, with the support of the teachings of religion, pronounced the demand to be against Islam. However, after the establishment of Pakistan, they became the sole heirs of the ideology of Pakistan. They started claiming that they alone had the right to decide as to what sort of system should be practiced, what sort of government and fundamental constitution should be established and who should run the government in Pakistan. On the other hand, there are those who, although they opposed the campaign for the foundation of Pakistan and stayed away from the struggle for its establishment, claim that the creation of Pakistan is the outcome of those struggles they and their companions launched to achieve the freedom of their country. Besides these people, there are those who feel that although they were connected with the Pakistan movement and also struggled hard to establish this state, after freedom their task is no more than to receive the reward for the hard work and sacrifices they made during the struggle for freedom, and they should continue to receive compliments by recalling their deeds.

Very few eyes, however, perceive the feelings, wishes and crushed sentiments of those people who aimed at, and with a clear concept in their minds, promoted this movement with their sweat and blood or the silent masses who endured numerous hardships and made sacrifices by playing the key role to establish this state, and after its foundation, gave up their lives to

maintain and safeguard it. By the grace and benevolence of God, Pakistan has lived through enough number years for any nation to be established firmly and to solve its primary problems. Therefore, it does not befit us now to waste time in such discussions. It is essential for the common Pakistanis to know about the circumstances under which this country was founded, what factors were in its favor, what powers were fighting against it and what feats were overcome to establish this state. These things, however, should be presented to the public in an academic manner and as historic facts. Those who wish to present facts should write articles or publish books and read theses in academic gatherings. Those people who disagree with the facts presented by someone should in a similar scholarly manner correct those facts. They should acquaint the people with the correct incidents according to their knowledge. This is the method adopted by serene and responsible nations. It is not wise to make every problem a subject of statements to the press and to create an atmosphere of confrontation in the country by starting a moral and political argument.

Similarly, it is inappropriate to take the ideological discussions to the extent of the citizens' loyalty to the country. Everyone in Pakistan is a patriot. If our work is based on this positive thinking, the consequences would be positive too. Giving a constant impression that the country is full of traitors and its integrity is always in danger can never prove helpful in the healthy growth of a nation. Those who call each other anti-Pakistan, have, by the will of God, at one time or another been in power. No one knows more about the reality of these accusations than those people themselves. What harm was caused to the integrity of the country when they were in power should be left for their opponents to think about. We feel that there is goodness for all in giving up this negative way of thinking and getting rid of immature manner of action.

9779

CSO: 4203/184

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST SUBVERSIVES

OW130333 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The government meanwhile will launch a massive counteraction against subversives. This was one of the things taken up by President Marcos at his meeting today with governors and mayors belonging to the KBL [New Society Movement]. It was the first of a series of meetings the president has scheduled for this week after his Batasan address, during which government projects, including ways to meet the expected economic recovery, were discussed. Jose Carlos was at Malacanang with the KBS news [word indistinct]

[Begin Carlos recording] The president today announced that the government will soon undertake a massive counteraction against subversives and dissidents in critical regions. The president made the announcement in his meeting with governors and city mayors of the country at Malacanang this afternoon. The chief executive said local governments and the military must have better coordination to effectively implement this operation. Within the local government, the president urged an end to petty bickering among local executives belonging to the KBL majority party and present a united front in the program of development. A divided party, he stressed, becomes the object of subversive infiltration and results in the delay of various government projects. [end Carlos recording]

[Begin Marcos recording] The party is becoming so big that I am concerned that it will divide naturally, because of these struggles and factional fights. Let us not commit the same error that has been committed by big and dominant political parties. [end Marcos recording]

[Begin Carlos recording] During the 3-hour meeting, the governors and mayors presented a unanimous resolution to the president congratulating him, the first lady and the official party for a highly successful visit to the United States. The president also told local executives of a periodic meeting between cabinet ministers and governors and mayors, preferably every 3 months. Tomorrow the president will discuss development problems with representatives of the private sector. [end Carlos recording]

CSO: 4200/57

NATIONAL CONCILIATION URGED IN VIEW OF POLITICAL CALM

HK160828 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 15 Oct 82 p 4

["Viewpoint" column by Salvador P. Lopez" "Reply to Amnesty International"]

[Text] As President Marcos surveys the political landscape following his return from the United States, he must be considering measures to allay the apprehensions which had been created by the stepped-up military activity and the many arrests that had been made on the eve of his departure. There are two, possibly three ways of interpreting the significance of the situation of relative tranquillity that prevailed in most of the country during the period of his absence.

One, that the precautions he had taken were so effective that the planned disturbances were completely aborted. Two, that no such disturbances were planned at all, and therefore there was nothing to abort. Or, three, the opposition does not have the capability to mount the kind of domestic turbulence that would have competed with the visit for the big, black headlines of the newspapers.

The contrast between the grinding tension of the days prior to the departure and the relaxed atmosphere attending the arrival could not have been more startling. Has the contrast persuaded Mr Marcos that the precautions taken on the eve of the visit were wholly unnecessary? If so, should not care be taken to guard against the contrary error of indulging in excessive euphoria over the success of the visit?

These considerations must weigh on his mind as he reflects on the commitments, tacit or explicit, which he might be thought to have undertaken in the course of the visit. These would include a commitment to strengthen cooperation between the Philippines and the United States in defense of the principles of independence, peace, justice and liberty. Next would be a commitment to maintain the thrust towards an increasing measure of democracy and human rights in the Philippines. And third, a commitment to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of security, financial assistance, trade and investments.

If he is to gain the momentum of the generous sentiments the visit has produced in President Reagan and his close associates, then President Marcos' first duty would be to moderate rather than exacerbate the political situation in the

Philippines. A policy of aggravated polarization within the national society would severely reduce the capability of his regime to do its share in promoting bilateral cooperation in the areas of most urgent need. Only a policy of national reconciliation and peace honestly and patiently pursued would lead to such a result.

The familiar pro forma invocations to "national unity" will no longer suffice. There must be a credible attempt at negotiating with the opposition the nature and scope of a proposal for the reorganization of the nation's political life. The primary objective of such a proposal should not be an assurance of the continuity of personal power but rather the survival of the national society in conditions of peace and enhanced well-being.

If President Marcos still believes that he can muddle through without any further consideration of the potential benefits of conciliation, then, of course, that is the decision he will make. But since, at this late stage of his political career, he must reach a decision in terms of the country's long future, then he has a clear obligation to make sure that such a decision is taken on those terms alone and not on any other.

The tone of his public statements since his return give warrant for believing that he may be seriously considering a policy of conciliation. Of so, then he must give thought to the best means of dramatizing the significance of this approach. High on the list of possible measures to that end would be a policy of limited amnesty.

Amnesty for political prisoners is normally resorted to by a regime after achieving a certain measure of stability so that it is not longer under serious threat or challenge. By this definition, Mr Marcos would be justified in considering a policy of limited amnesty starting with the labor leaders and others who were suddenly arrested only a few days before he left for America. The amnesty should eventually be extended to other political offenders who have been languishing in jails and detention houses around the country during the past many years. It's high time these forgotten victims of the impersonal rigor of martial law be granted amnesty and released to their suffering families so that they can pick up the pieces of their broken lives.

The amnesty, at first, would be particular and conditional; later, as it is gradually found to be working, it could be made general and absolute. The change would of necessity be correlated to the improvement of the nation's political climate. Forgiveness will beget forgiveness in the same way that hate breeds hate.

Amnesty would provide the most powerful single impetus to a policy of fulfilling President Marcos' assurance of the regime's commitment to human rights. Amnesty would be his most effective and convincing reply to Amnesty International.

CSO: 4200/57

VIRATA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

HK190141 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The government expects a 4 percent growth of the economy in 1983, compared to the 4.1 percent target (originally 5.1 percent) set for this year, Prime Minister Cesar Virata told BUSINESS DAY.

Mr Virata noted there are certain favorable developments abroad, while others go against a full recovery of the world economy. The performance of the world economy, particularly of the leading trade partners of the Philippines, forms a main consideration in the government's economic strategies for next year, he indicated.

With uncertainties still haunting the United States, Japan, Europe, and the Middle East countries, the government wants domestic activities in the meantime to shore up the Philippine economy, he said.

Economists in both government and private sectors partly attribute the slack in domestic business to the slowdown of exports in past three years as recession struck the industrialized countries.

"Three years of recession is enough, and other countries may feel the same way," Mr Virata said.

Commodities: Mr Virate said the copper market has perplexed the government. With supply of copper concentrates going down, prices have remained depressed. Copper producers consequently have needed government help. "Nobody is certain when prices would start to move up," he said.

On textiles, the government is negotiating some agreements with the buyer-countries, hoping to improve on contracts that will expire this year.

In electronic products the government foresees continuous growth, Mr Virata said. But the need is to introduce more software, he added.

On the government intention to move in the domestic front to activate the economy, priority among the sectors is on agriculture, particularly corn production which will provide livestock feed and export earnings from Japan, Mr Virata said. The strategy in agriculture is import substitution--such as for wheat, corn, cotton, and dairy products--and for export production--for potatoes, papaya and rubber.

In industry, the government will continue to introduce reforms by linking the extractive industries such as mining with processing industries, such as smelting. The ultimate goal is to link them with the manufacturing sectors.

The government will also continue to invest heavily in energy development in the next five years, since domestic energy can make factories more competitive against those in other countries with no indigenous energy sources, Mr Virata said.

He said that this year the government expects the country to reduce its dependence on imported energy to 68 percent of total requirement, from 95 percent in 1974 when the energy development program started, and to about 45 percent by 1987.

With government investments in infrastructure, Mr Virata expects that construction can remain strong sector.

Funding: the main problem in achieving these goals is financing. The government has obtained the go-signal of the World Bank to get some \$2.3 billion in both commercial loans and official development assistance next year.

Mr Virata said this target for foreign borrowings remains despite the 4 percent growth goal. (The 6.5 per cent yearly target under the 1983-1987 development plan.)

"The loans can be committed next year, but the actual drawdowns can be done in subsequent years," Mr Virata said.

For 1983, the government estimate of a 4 percent growth apparently considers a lower investment program of government as reflected in the budget allocation for 1983.

CSO: 4200/57

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS CREATES PHILIPPINE-U.S. TRADE COUNCIL

HK081429 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Veronica T. Velosoyap]

[Text] President Marcos created yesterday an 11-man council to expand trade and investments relations between the Philippines and the United States.

The Philippine-United States Business Development Council, to be headed by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, would integrate and coordinate efforts of the private sector and government agencies engaged in trade and investment promotion with those at the Philippine diplomatic posts in the United States.

The executive order places under the council all U.S. consular posts, service attaches, Philippine centers, Philippine promotions house, trading centers and other government corporations and their subsidiaries in the United States.

The council will help establish priorities and eliminate duplication of efforts.

The council's creation is a result of President Marcos' state visit to the United States, which generated among Americans a keen interest in doing business in the Philippines.

Signed September 30 by the president en route home from Honolulu, Executive Order No 831 was described by some local business sector as "long overdue."

"It is in the interest of the Philippines to further expand its participation in the U.S. market and to attract American capital in pioneering and preferred areas of investments," the president said in his order.

With an appropriation of peso 2 million, the council is empowered to:

Review Philippine Government policies affecting exports to and investments from the United States and make necessary recommendations to the president.

Monitor the conditions of access for Philippine products in the United States and making appropriate representations with the U.S. Government for the liberalization of these conditions.

Monitor Philippine quota and GSP [expansion unknown] utilization levels.

Publish product catalogues and buyer's guides as well as maintain an effective trade and investment opportunities referrals' system.

Assist the Philippine Embassy in Washington and the Ministry of Trade and Industry in organizing trade and investment missions and in holding in-store promotions.

Organize trade and investment seminars in the United States.

The council chairman will appoint two vice chairmen, one to coordinate Manila operations and the other to coordinate the council's field activities.

The executive director will be the special trade representative of the Ministry of Trade and Industry now assigned to the Philippine Embassy in Washington. This special representative will implement the council's work program.

The council is thus composed of the Philippine ambassador to the United States; a representative each from the ministries of foreign affairs, trade and industry, finance; a representative each from the National Economic Development Authority, the Central Bank, National Food Authority, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the presidential executive assistant or his representative; and two from the private sector to be appointed on a two-year term.

The council will also formulate its policies and prepare the annual work program for the president's approval.

The council's chairman has the power to use the services of technical and administrative personnel of other government agencies.

In addition to the peso 2 million appropriation, the president has set aside another peso 2 million for the council's special trade and investment promotions. It is also authorized to tap other fund sources including donations and grants from local and foreign institutions.

The council will use the same formula that worked in the recent Marcos state visit with Ambassador Romualdez pooling the resources of the counsuls general, namely, ambassadors Rodolfo Sanchez, Chicago; Rodolfo Severino, Texas; Ernesto Pineda, New York; Luis Moreno-Salcedo, UN Mission to New York; Armando Fernandez, Los Angeles; Romeo Arguelles, San Francisco; Trinidad Alconcel, Honolulu, and Ernesto Querubin, Seattle.

CSO: 4200/57

PHILIPPINES

CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED IN CATBALOGAN

OW131737 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Military agents have arrested a priest in Catbalogan, Samar for alleged subversive activities. The Catholic priest was identified as Edgardo Kangleon, director of the social action center of the Pope Paul VI pastoral center in Catbalogan.

Camp (Degalno) was informed by Eastern Command Chief General Salvador Mison that the Catbalogan center was suspected to be a front organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines in league with activist elements in the church.

Earlier, a raid at the center resulted in the arrest of three persons, including a nun and the seizure of Communist Party documents and printing equipment. The nun was identified as Sister Helena Gutierrez, reportedly a member of the (Dixison) pastoral secretariat.

Last week, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile visited Samar and was briefed on the dissident situation. Enrile was told that Father Kangleon was one of several priests, nuns and layworkers linked to the subversives. Two young detainees also told the defense chief of their role and that of the communists with regard to the social action center in Catbalogan.

In Northern Luzon, four rebel priests were given the ultimatum today: Surrender or face the consequences. The four are Kondrado Balweg of (Abra), Nilo Ortega and his brother Bruno and the Father Valerio. All of them are priests who have joined the dissidents and have been leading subversive bands.

The ultimatum was issued following the killing of Zacarias Agatep in (Salsedo), Ilocos Sur, a 45-year-old priest who went underground 2 years ago and led subversive clashes with government forces.

CSO: 4200/57

REPORT ON MARCOS REMARKS TO OFFICIALS

HK131416 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] President Marcos, warning that dominant political parties often fall because of intra-party struggles, called yesterday for closer cooperation between the cabinet and provincial governors and mayors to implement the development program.

The presidential warning came during a three-hour dialogue with provincial governors and city mayors.

In another meeting at Malacanang, the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos urged that successful government projects be used to motivate the people to greater efforts.

She spoke at a joint meeting of the cabinet and the executive committee presided by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

In his meeting with local officials, President Marcos said that petty bickering within the Kilusang Bagang Lipunan had delayed many programs of the government.

He reminded his partymates that under the present system of government, responsibility before the people is the party's responsibility. Whatever happens to a small part of the country is a party responsibility, he added.

The local executives had trooped to the palace to present him with a resolution congratulating him and the First Lady for a highly successful visit to the United States.

In their resolution, the local executives cited the president for presenting the correct state of affairs in the country and for correcting the long-standing international image of the Philip; nes.

In calling for greater cooperation among the party leaders, the president noted that history was replete with examples of dominant political parties falling under their own weight because of internal struggles and not because of a strong opposition.

Taking the floor during the meeting, the First Lady noted that some cabinet members do not know how to delegate authority to their subordinates. When cabinet members are busy attending the Batasan or other meetings she said, there is no one to attend to the problems of local executives.

MINDANAO PAPER URGES PUBLISHERS TO UNITE

HK200152 Davao City PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 7-9 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Need for Publishers To Unite"]

[Text] Newspaper publishers from Mindanao, more than at any other time, face an urgent need today to unite for a common cause. At a time when those charged with putting out community newspapers are being held at the mercy of one publication "bigwigs" in Manila whose only claim to power is their nearness to the powers from whom they get such power, the organization of a potent and responsible group of publishers becomes a must.

From initial press reports during the week comes a report that the Mindanao publishers have organized themselves into one solid group that would henceforth do everything to enhance the print media business in Mindanao.

The noble objective of the group, however, can be disastrously thwarted by some of its own members who may not be sincere in strengthening the association. It is an admitted fact that even among some publishers, there are those whose mere membership in the association can open the whole group to criticism and question. It is, therefore, imperative for the more responsible ones among the publishers to do either of two things: guide the less irresponsible ones or wipe them out from the organization. If the Mindanao publishers association were to be a potent force of mediamen, then it should do away with those who would be more of a collective liability than asset to the group. This early, its members should be able to convince themselves that they are part of a potentially strong and dignified group. Anyone who cannot convince himself cannot be expected to convince others. The publishers in Mindanao have all the aces up their sleeves. Unless they know how to play their aces, they can all end up being jokers in the organization and in the media community of the region.

Publishers have a definite role to play in raising the standards of the media. They can strengthen their role only through an equally strong organization.

CSO: 4200/57

BRIEFS

RENEGADE PRIESTS--The military has launched all-out operations to capture dead or alive four renegade priests who abandoned their parishes in the Ilocos Region and joined the Communist New People's Army. Regional PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commander Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada identified the wanted priests as Conrado Balweg, Nino Ortega, Bruno Ortega and a certain Father (Valerio). The hunt was intensified after the death of another rebel priest, Zacarias Agatep, in an encounter last Monday with PC troops in Salsedo, Ilocos Sur. Balweg, like Agatep, has a 130,000 peso prize on his head. Meanwhile, military authorities have arrested a priest in Catbalogan, Western Samar, on charges of involvement in subversive activities. The Defense Ministry identified the priest as (Edgardo Palmuleon), director of the social action center of the Pope Paul VI Pastoral Center of Catbalogan. Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, eastern command chief, said the center was suspected as a front organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines in the church sector. [Text] [HK140057 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Oct 82]

NPA-MEMBER PRIEST KILLED--Renegade Priest Zacarias Agatep is dead. He was killed with an aide in an encounter reported today by military authorities in Camp Aguinaldo. Based on a report from Brig Gen Victorino Asada, first PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Recon one commander in Camp (Tangoa Bepget), Agatep, 45 years old, former priest of (Cahuayan), (Barayorio) and San Jose in Ilocos Sur, joined the New People's Army [NPA] 2 years ago. Agatep and his companion, identified as (Nono y Espirit), alias (Cardoming), said to be chief procurement officer of the NPA, were killed in a clash with government troopers in Barangay (Baya Bayading), (Salcedo), Ilocos Sur. Leader of the government team was Lt (Daniel Costal) of the Ilocos Sur PC command. The PC team also captured two other dissidents as well as two boys used as couriers. The government team recovered one AK-47 rifle, one armalite, and one carbine from the dissidents at the scene of the clash. Agatep carried a price tag of 130,000 pesos, the same as that for another renegade priest from Abra, Conrado Balweg, who has also joined the dissidents. Three other renegade priests in northern Luzon who also went underground were (Nilo Ortega), (Bruno Ortega) and a certain (Valerio). It was Agatep who reportedly planned a series of attacks in (Salsedo) and other Ilocos Sur towns during the president's birthday last month, the anniversary of martial law, and during the president's state visit to the U.S. [Text] [OW121357 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82]

MISLARI CRITICIZED--A former ranking member of the Moro National Liberation Front yesterday accused the remnants of the MNLF of having misled Islamic conference nations into believing that the Philippine Government has violated the Tripoli agreement. (Abin Abdullah), former Politburo member of the Cotabato Revolutionary Committee of the MNLF, said that the remnants of the rebel group led by Nur Misuari have been giving false information to the Islamic conference nations. (Abdullah) said that the act of deception on the part of the MNLF has promoted the Islamic nations to issue a resolution calling for a genuine implementation of the Tripoli accord. (Abdullah) is an appointed member of the regional legislative council of the autonomous government in Central Mindanao. The former rebel leader also criticized Misuari for his refusal to participate in the effort to end the Mindanao conflict. [Text] [HK110048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Oct 82]

PARAMILITARY GROUP--The government yesterday authorized 43 logging firms in Cagayan Valley to form paramilitary strike forces to combat dissidents reportedly mulching them. The regional PC [Philippine Constabulary] Command and Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena gave the authority in time for yesterday's resumption of logging operations there. President Marcos ordered the lifting of the two-month-old logging ban to perk up economic activities in the region. "We have the authority to acquire high-powered weapon for the civilian home defense forces you will form for your logging firm," Pena and Col Thomas Manlongat of the PC Regional Command told representatives of the 43 logging firms. The PC said it would furnish the logging firms the names of former military trainees in the region. These trainees may be hired to form the nucleus of the paramilitary units. Logging firms have been complaining that dissidents have been extorting money from them and harassing their camps. The firms also complain that the dissidents have been hampering their cutting and hauling operations, resulting in big losses. The Bureau of Forest Development has also mobilized its forest guards for the anti-dissident campaign. [Text] [HK131446 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Oct 82 p 2]

LIBYAN AID--Libya will extend more packages of benefit to the Philippines in the form of technology transfers, more manpower to be recruited, and the possible importation of rice and sugar. Libyan ambassador to the Philippines Mustafa Dreiza disclosed this as he was conferred an honorary doctorate degree in humanities by the Mindanao State University in Bongaw, Tawi Tawi. Dreiza was cited for his efforts in ending the Mindanao conflict. The Libyan envoy also stated that his country will always be a friend of the Philippines. [Begin Dreiza recording] We will continue to work together for the achievement of a commonly-shared world, despite the titanic hardships created by the imperialists. We want to build, not to destroy. We seek [words indistinct]. We want freedom, not slavery. Libya stands for peace, not war. But above all, human dignity is of supreme importance to us. We are fighting for a dignified life for all Christians and Muslims alike. In the past we have assisted the efforts of reaching a negotiated settlement of the Mindanao issue. In the future, we are prepared for any support which we can extend for the peaceful solution to this problem. [end recording] [Text] [HK150438 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Oct 82]

LOG SMUGGLING--PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos yesterday directed the PC Investigation Service [CIS] and all PC regional commands to take bold measures to contain log smuggling. His move was spurred by reports that the government has been losing millions of dollars in revenue annually through illegal log exports, particularly to Japan. Records show that in 1981 alone, the volume of logs smuggled to Japan reached 1 million, or about 22 percent more than the legal shipment during the same period. Ramos ordered the CIS and the regional PC commanders to coordinate closely with the other government agencies involved in the anti-log-smuggling campaign. [Text] [HK160052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL--President Marcos today created a national council designed to spearhead the development of the country's rural areas. The body, to be called the National Council on Integrated Area Development, was established through executive order No 935. The newly-created council will be headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. It will prepare new policies designed to hasten the development of the barrios throughout the Philippines. Implementation of the policies will be carried out by the line ministries. [Text] [HK160831 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Oct 82]

NORTH LUZON RELIEF--The government is recommending two measures for immediate presidential approval designed to bring relief and stability to northern Luzon provinces. The first cabinet recommendation is for the president to declare several provinces hit by typhoon Weling as calamity areas. They include Cagayan, Isabela, Kalinga - Apayao and Ilocos Sur. One of the most destructive typhoons to hit Luzon, Weling left a wide path of destruction, damaging property and crops amounting to more than 300 million pesos and killing more than 50 persons. Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the cabinet's recommendation will be submitted to the president immediately after field reports from government relief agencies are verified. Reporting on the situation, social welfare Minister Sylvia Montes said Kalinga-Apayao is asking for speedy relief in food. The second recommendation being prepared by the cabinet is the rehabilitation of the North-South Railway Line as part of the 5-year development plan for Philippine National Railways. [Text] [HK200043 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 4200/57

HAN RISE LINKED TO PREM, DISSENT IN RTA DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai Sep 82 pp 12-16

[Article: "Keep an Eye On Lieutenant General Han Linanon"]

[Text] Concerning the promotion of high-ranking officers this September, although Lieutenant General Han Linanon is not in the race for the position of RTA CINC, the highest position in the army, it is expected that he will move to a higher position. The achievements scored in the Fourth Army Area this past year have greatly enhanced his reputation. It is believed that his prestige and reputation in the army will increase even more and that this will enable him to play a very important role in the army and enable him to be a prime mover, a lever, a buffer or even the person who "sets" the course of the army and even the course of politics.

On this path in the army, it is worth noting how Lieutenant General Han Linanon will reach this point and by what means.

The 1982 Military Transfers, Who Will Be the RTA CINC?

As of today, people are still unsure about whether it will be General Athit Kamlangek, the assistant commander in chief of the army, or General Pamot Tnawonghan, the army chief of staff, who will finally win the position of RTA CINC. This is the case even though the various reports that have appeared tend to favor General Athit. And those who support General Athit are saying that it will be General Athit for sure. At the same time, the supporters of General Pamot affirm that the army list sent to the supreme commander shows General Pamot as the new RTA CINC and that an agreement has been reached with General Athit.

However, a high-ranking officer in the army spoke about the chances of General Pamot. He said that General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister and minister of defense, clearly wants to be prime minister for another term and so he will certainly not allow anyone in the army to have great power since that would be a double-edged sword that might cut General Prem.

"In many periods, one faction has been favored in order to reduce the power of another faction. For example, in the Kriangsak period, General Soem was forced to become the supreme commander and General Prem was made RTA CINC

instead," said this officer. In the military transfers of 1978, General Soem Na Nakhon, the then RTA CINC, was preparing to take the position of supreme commander too. But against all expectations, he was kept from doing this when General Prem was made RTA CINC.

This same officer also pointed out that during the period when General Prem was in full control, during the transfers of 1981, General Prayut Charumni, an unassuming soldier, was promoted from the position of army chief of staff to the position of RTA CINC to eliminate the uneasiness about pressure from the army. At the same time, General Athit, a tough officer who was ready to "do big things," was restrained and not given full control of the forces. Thus, the situation in the army was such that no one could take resolute action like Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat was able to do.

"The same is true this year. It seems likely that General Prem will choose the army chief of staff, who is an unambitious man, rather than a very ambitious person. If this is true, the situation in the army will be the same as that last year. That it, pressure from the army will not be able really to dictate political trends. To head the government another term, General Prem must take this course," said the same officer in conclusion.

Similiarly, a group of high-ranking officers has pointed out that if General Athit becomes RTA CINC this year, the conflicts in the army may reach the breaking point again. This is because General Athit would be RTA CINC for 3 years. Those subordinate officers who are waiting in the wings for their turn would definitely be unhappy. "This is another problem that the high-ranking people must give attention to," said this group.

Will "Athit" Rise? The Balance Is Han

But at the same time, a high-ranking military news source in the First Army Area pointed out that General Athit is suited to this position and is the one most likely to be promoted to the position of RTA CINC this year. "The timing is right for General Athit to step into the position of RTA CINC. During the past period when the country has experienced various problems, General Athit has constantly solved problems in order to prove himself and build up credit for himself," said the news source.

He also said that "it was agreed on long ago that General Athit would support General Prem for the position of prime minister, and General Prem would support General Athit for the position of RTA CINC. Also, General Athit is well aware of the fact that, at present, he does not have the credit necessary to become prime minister. Thus, the problem of General Prem having to fear him should not arise, particularly in the short term. The long term is another matter. General Prem should find a way out of this by allowing General Athit to become RTA CINC but pushing someone else forward to serve as a counterbalance. This is probably the best way to handle the matter. No one will get their feelings hurt and no problems will arise," said the news source firmly.

Many officers believe that this will be the case. In particular, people are watching the promotions at the deputy level. Several people have pointed toward "Lieutenant General Linanon," concerning whom there are reports that he will become the army chief of staff or assistant commander in chief of the army. Also, General Prem and Lieutenant General Han have been very close for a long time. This can be seen from Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980, a policy that is now being implemented at the national level. This order originated with Lieutenant General Han and his staff. Thus, it is believed that Lieutenant General Han will be positioned to serve as a counterbalance so that a situation in which power gets out of control does not arise in the army. And at present, no other officer is better qualified to serve as this "counterbalance" than Lieutenant General Han.

Han-Prem, a Reform United Front

When general Prem was a major general and was serving as the deputy commanding general of the Second Army Area, Lieutenant General Han was a staff officer with the Second Army Area. It was Han who formulated a new formula for fighting the communists in the area. This was called "politics leads the military." Later on, Major General Prem was promoted to lieutenant general and made commanding general of the Second Army Area. Lieutenant General Han was promoted to colonel and made deputy chief of staff of the Second Army Area. The "politics leads the military" path of struggle was used more widely.

Later on, when Lieutenant General Prem became assistant commander in chief of the army and then RTA CINC in 1978, Colonel Han was promoted to major general and appointed chief of staff of the Second Army Area. The following year, he was made the director of the Directorate of Operations. At the same time, the name of the Democratic Soldiers group, of which Major General Han was the mainstay, began to become well known. In April 1980, Policy 66/1980 was put forward with the approval of General Prem and it became a national policy, finally developing into Order 65/1982, which was issued recently.

Besides the closeness between General Prem and Lieutenant General Han, the clear achievements, including the destruction of CPT camps in the area using the well-known "Tai Rom Yen" policy, scored by Lieutenant General Han, the person who has pushed forward the idea of a national army, will greatly enhance his personal prestige. It is certain that, in the transfers this year, if Lieutenant General Han is promoted to full general and put in a high-level command position, there will not be any grumbling from any faction in the army.

And concerning the timing of his moves these days, Lieutenant General Han is quickly paving the way and widely popularizing the "Democratic Soldiers" ideals in the form of Policy 66/1980 and Order 65/1982 using various methods. Besides the south, where ideals have spread and [the ideals of] the Democratic Soldiers have taken root, in other army areas, these [ideals] are quickly being disseminated throughout the country. And when that happens, the officer who is deeply imbued with these ideals and who has such achievements will

easily be able to step into the highest position in the army, particularly since he has the support of General Prem.

Han-Athit, Two Poles In the Army

If Lieutenant General Han is considered to be the reformist pole in the army, then General Athit is the conservative pole in the army.

Officers who have studied the thinking of the Democratic Soldiers group closely have said that the profound thinking of this group of soldiers is democratic thinking in the style of Korea and Indonesia, where soldiers have played a direct role in politics. This was revealed partly in Policy 66/1980 and in the announcement of policies to eliminate oppression of the people by influential groups. The threats against the commercial banks were the latest signal by Lieutenant General Han under the sword of [Order] 65/1982.

Concerning what has taken place, the policy was pushed forward by Lieutenant General Han and the Democratic Soldiers group almost entirely. General Athit and the right-wing element in the army have not played any part in this. Although at a deep level there are serious conflicts with the thinking of the conservative faction in the army, when this was pushed forward and became the national policy with the wholehearted approval of General Prem, the prime minister, the opposition to this policy implicitly died down.

Lieutenant General Han Linanon, with only 2 more years before he retires from government service, is pushing forward with great energy. General Athit, with 3 years left before he retires, has almost reached the position of RTA CINC. Concerning these two ideological poles in the army, if there is no change in course, these two will certainly pose an obstacle to each other.

Keep an Eye On Han, Tomorrow's Morning Star

Concerning this year's military promotions, regardless of whether it is General Athit or General Pamot who becomes the new RTA CINC, the person who will be used as a counterbalance and buffer to prevent the formation of a power center in the army is General Han Linanon.

With his personality and with the support of the national policy and officers who have faith in the "national army," when this is added to the fact that he definitely knows where he is headed, it is certain that Lieutenant General Han has not taken the final step in gaining future leadership in the army in order to make the army a national army in accord with his thinking and the thinking of the Democratic Soldiers.

11943

CSO: 4207/168

SECURITY FOR PREM VIEWED IN WAKE OF ATTACKS

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 5-11 Sep 82 pp 12, 13

[Article: "Protecting Prem: Stifling Security"]

[Text] "The tiger went back to his home." This short phrase of a police superintendent in Korat has turned the 63rd birthday celebration of General Prem, the prime minister and "beloved of the people of Korat," into a major affair and made the name of Colonel Chet Rotnson, the chief of staff of the Third Army Circle, well known throughout the country since he was the spokesman who talked with a reporter from a daily newspaper who had travelled from the center to report on the celebration. This does not include the criticisms by people in general who feel that the country's leader is being overly protected.

Actually, General Prem has not recovered from the two successive terrorist attacks on him at Lopburi and at his house at Si Sao Thewet. Thus, the protection given him this time was unusually heavy since the military authorities responsible in this area were afraid that some similar terrorist act would be carried out. Lieutenant General Phak Minakanit, the commanding general of the Second Army Area, who is directly responsible for this area, told reporters that the reason that security was so strong, even though the ceremony took place on a military base, was that "this is our duty. Because things were not strict the last time, someone was able to throw a grenade. In this military camp, if something happened here, I don't know where I could hide my face."

Thus, in mobilizing forces to maintain security at Korat, all the units concerned were used in order to provide protection for General Prem. These forces included forces from the provincial police precinct at Nakhon Ratchasima and a special operations unit that maintained security around the prime minister's house. A news source told SU ANAKHOT that "hundreds were brought in and this does not include the military police from the Third Army Circle, which sent 30 armed soldiers. This unit provided close-range security. There were 23 soldiers from the infantry regiment. And there were reconnaissance soldiers from the remote (patrol) company of the 6th Division. These forces all joined together to form a "guard army" that looked as if it were going to go fight a war rather than just provide protection for General Prem. This does not include the officials from the National Security Center who worked as plainclothesmen to watch for any unusual behavior in the area. Concerning this, besides strictly forbidding

reporters from gathering news, they also resolutely prevented the reporters from taking part in the celebration.

A matter about which there are still questions is whether it was General Prem who ordered this army-style protection or whether it was the soldiers in this area who did this on their own initiative out of fear of some terrorist action. This is because a military news source in the Third Army Circle told a SU ANAKHOT reporter that it was decided to provide such tight protection because the military could not trust anyone. There were reliable reports that about 2 months prior to General Prem's birthday celebration, strangers tried to take photographs in front of General Prem's house in Korat, which is opposite Combat Support Headquarters 2, the unit that is responsible for the safety of General Prem. Thus, the matter of providing protection was made a priority matter, and if things were inconvenient, such problems would be solved later.

"Actually, he did not know beforehand what kind of welcome he would receive. According to the notice, the prime minister was on an inspection tour at Korat. But when he arrived at Korat, his close associates prepared a large celebration and he had to go along with this." There has been constant criticism to the effect that while orders have been issued forbidding others from holding such parties, he held such a party for himself and so what meaning can this have. A person close to General Prem told SU ANAKHOT that "I was blamed by the prime minister too when I went to pay my respects on the morning of 26 August. He told me that just sending a card would be enough." And he added that "he has forbidden government officials from holding such parties. But he could not keep this party from being arranged. He was uncomfortable about this and wanted it held inside without any fanfare. And so he did not want reporters and cameramen to attend the party."

Usually, relations between General Prem and the press are good, even though there are complaints after every interview or news release to the effect that he did not say very much. Concerning this, those close to him have said that this is just the way he is.

However, reports obtained later by SU ANAKHOT state that this unit to provide tight protection was formed at the request of General Prem and that he sent an order to this effect to General Phak. Lieutenant General Chanthonkup Sirisut, the secretary-general of the Prime Minister, has denied this and said that General Prem never contacted anyone about providing such protection. The only thing was that the units in the area were informed as to where the prime minister would be going and when he would be there. "Maintaining security is the duty of the army area. It is up to those who are responsible to decide what action should be taken. And it is quite common for soldiers to be criticized for the action they take. There is no neutral ground," said a high-ranking officer who is responsible for the security of General Prem. . . he added that "concerning this protection, the prime minister had to let them take action on their own accord. Normally, he does not ask questions because he feels that this is the duty of these people. It is a subconscious matter of duty...."

In forming units to protect General Prem, normally, this is up to the National Security Center, or NSC, which is subordinate to Supreme Command Headquarters. Normally, the NSC sends officials to protect and follow the prime minister like a shadow. These NSC officials take turns guarding him. This is with the exception of the two police officers who are his personal bodyguards and who are very close to General Prem. Both of these men are police captains. They represent the final line of protection. The NSC officials are armed with pistols only. The security unit at his Si Sao Thewet residence is armed with rifles.

Concerning the work of the NSC security unit, besides providing normal protection, another of its important tasks is to carry on counter-intelligence activities. It is a communications intelligence center. It is also responsible for investigating underground activities and opposing and countering enemy espionage, sabotage and acts of destruction in general.

"In maintaining security, there are specific techniques. We have a school to teach these special techniques. We teach everything from driving to giving up one's life to protect others. It goes without saying that whoever is sent must carry out his duties," said a news source at NSC to SU ANAKHOT. He added that, concerning the affair at Korat, the NSC took part in maintaining security. But it carried out things secretly and coordinated things with the police and military units responsible in the area.

As for the matter in Korat, besides the fact that the situation was uncertain, the local officials overreacted. It can be seen that security forces were arranged at three distances. The outer security force was positioned 2 kilometers away. This unit was on the lookout to see if anything unlawful took place in that area. Concerning this, a news source said that this was partly because of the assassination attempt at Lopburi, which made it necessary to position forces at a distance. "It is difficult to maintain security along the highway. At Lopburi, for example, Prem would have been killed if the round had not missed," added the news source.

As for those forces positioned more closely, things were checked closely. As for the final line of protection, there was a special guard unit. If anything happened, the members of this unit were to place themselves in the line of fire to shield the prime minister and to die if necessary. A military news source who was responsible for protecting General Prem said that "I am responsible for maintaining security here. I took this position only last year and have been responsible for protecting General Prem since the beginning. If anything happens in Korat, I am responsible," said the news source to SU ANAKHOT. He also suggested that the 1974 Office of the Prime Minister Regulation on Maintaining Security be looked at. This regulation states that the security of personnel, offices and documents must be maintained. He said that leaders have been threatened and that there have been disturbances recently because the units responsible have neglected their duties to such an extent that

there have been incidents. "I think that it is time that we become serious about maintaining security," said the news source in conclusion.

Even though the birthday celebration at Korat has passed now, there will probably continue to be criticism of General Prem's "protective army." But in a period in which anything may happen, every sector must be on the alert. Because if there is still the idea that "it is General Prem who is the problem," everything possible must be done to provide protection.

"I think that after October, after which things will settle down, such things will not happen any more," said the news source to SU ANAKHOT without saying why.

11943

CSO: 4207/165

CARTOON SHOWS PREM DISCOMFORT OVER CINC CHOICE

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 6 Sep 82 p 6

[Cartoon]

[Text] Caption 1: What are you sad about again. You probably need my help again, don't you?

Caption 2: I can't decide whom to appoint to the position of RTA CINC. Both are good men. Its difficult to decide.

We have to look back in history. It's better to use a Thai magazine.

Caption 3: Lets go look at the time of Field Marshal Phibun.

We will observe things from time time of Field Marshal Phibun, Field Marshal Thanom and General Kriangsak.

Caption 4: This is from the time of Field Marshal Phibun when General Sarit was RTA CINC.

I never thought about measuring their footsteps.

Caption 5: Oh. This is 14 October during the time of Field Marshal Thanom. General Krit was RTA CINC then.

Caption 6: "I resign."

And this is when General Kriangsak resigned at a meeting of parliament. Who was RTA CINC then? Oh. General Prem!

Caption 7: Let's go gack. I don't want to see any more. Go home.

And whom have you decided to appoint to the position of RTA CINC?

Caption 8: I don't want to think about this. I can't think at all. I...am afraid. I am afraid.



ATHIT AIDE PROFILED, DESCRIBES ADVISORY ROLE

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 6 Sep 82 pp 26-31

[Interview with Dr Siwawut Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya: "Behind 'Athit'"; date and place not specified]

[Text] When this tall and smart-looking man of the tall, dark and handsome type entered the room dressed in a light-blue safari suit holding a "walki palki" in his left hand, Chaturat did not think that he would be a scholar with the word "doctor" in front of his name. I thought that he was a soldier or a police official. But after talking together for awhile, I was no longer surprised. This was Dr Siwawut Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya. This is a scholar who has made a great effort to understand and accept the role of the military and national army. "Everyone knows that I work for General Athit." This young professor is not concerned about revealing his position. "He is a sincere, honest and capable person with definite ideals, ideals that call for maintaining the stability, security and prosperity of the country." The goal of Dr Siwawut is to start working. He is ready to work with anyone whom he feels meets his specifications. As for General Athit Kamlangek, this young professor feels that "what is most important is that he is a person who reveres the monarchy and royal family above all else. This is one of my ideals too." Chaturat interviewed this man because of the many questions by people in many circles who want to know "who is behind Athit," "who is Athit's advisor," "who is Athit's 'Kun Su,' and even "who is playing the part of Luang Wichit Wathakan for General Athit?" "Do a good job but do not become so conspicuous as to pose a danger. No one wants to see us stand out too much. This was the advice of Luang Wichit Wathakan. But as for me, I want to do things even if I risk being criticized. What is important is that I do not have any blemishes. I just have definite ideals. I can't be attacked," said this young professor to Chaturat. But he would not admit that he resembled Luang Wichit Wathakan. "Whatever he was, I was born too late," he teased Chaturat. Dr Siwawut Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya received his Ph.D. in Finance and Management in 1974 from the Claremont Graduate

School and University Center in California in the United States. His non-political position is associate professor of commerce and accountancy at Chulalongkorn University. As for his present political positions, he is under the ISOC, first region, and is an advisor to the deputy prime minister for economic affairs (Major General Praman Adireksan) assigned to the Office of the Secretary-General of the Prime Minister. He is close to General Athit and is responsible for economic matters. Foreigners who want to meet General Athit must "get by" him first. David Morrel once said of him that "he is a very interesting scholar."

[Chaturat: Concerning your position as "advisor to the Capital Guards," what is the background of this position?

[Siawut: The Capital Guards, which is commanded by General Athit Kamlangek, feels that in solving the country's problems, particularly the problems with which the Capital Guards are concerned, there are several forms. By the time the problems reach the Capital Guards, they have been in existence for a long time. To solve these problems, it is necessary to go back to the causes. Getting at the causes requires clear-sighted analysis. To solve these problems correctly, there must be sufficient data showing the causes of the problems. For this reason, a group of advisors was formed to study the problems that have reached the Capital Guards. At the same time, the advisors have also studied the many problems facing the country. Although some problems have not developed or have not yet arisen, since there are tendencies and since some data indicate that certain problems may arise, in some cases it is necessary to study matters ahead of time in order to solve the problems in time.

[Question] Does this mean that the state's organizations, or sectors, have not been able to handle the situation?

[Answer] You must first understand what the role of the Capital Guards is. The main role of the Capital Guards is, as I said, to maintain stability and security and preserve order in Bangkok and the surrounding provinces. The government units do their own work. But sometimes, it is necessary to have the various sectors join together to solve the problems together. At the same time, there must be measures that can be used to preserve order, that is, using the police and military in maintaining order. This does not mean that the various sectors cannot solve the problems by themselves. But in some cases, it is necessary to use the various existing resources simultaneously, with the person responsible for maintaining security being the one who can assemble these resources for use.

It is known that, in Thailand, sometimes, assembling a large group of people to march on the Government House achieves greater results than directly contacting the government sector responsible. In the past, this is how things were. This does not mean that the sectors responsible did not do a good job. As I said, this is at the end point. There are problems with rice, with raising horses, with the race tracks and horse races, with the sugarcane and with 10-wheeled

trucks. Concerning these problems, the sectors concerned cannot hold back all these people. These people hurry to see the prime minister. They hurry to the Government House and to the various departments at the ministries. We have to stop these things. This is the duty of the Capital Guards. This does not mean that the Capital Guards normally interferes in the affairs of the various sectors.

[Question] In the beginning when scholars were first asked to come [work here], there was much criticism, especially against General Athit. Sometimes there was criticism to the effect that he was interfering in things. In the wake of these criticisms, what took place?

[Answer] Oh. [Pauses a moment.] As for interfering, I definitely do not think that this was the case. The Capital Guards have never interfered with, given commands to or meddled in the affairs of the sectors, departments or ministries. This is a matter for the heads of the ministries who are responsible. The commander of the Capital Guards does not have the right to give orders to heads of the ministries or their representatives. But sometimes, things occur in the area of responsibility of the Capital Guards.

[Question] Is this the way things are? That is, at present, is it the case that, concerning the problems of the people or the many problems facing the country, the existing political and administrative system, or structure, cannot solve the problems?

[Answer] The situation is such....Many of the problems that have arisen pose a rather great danger to security.

[Question] I would now like to ask, or get your views on the fact that, at present, several of the younger generals feel that while the military has made progress, the political and administrative structure, including the politicians and bureaucrats, is more backward than the military and, therefore, it is necessary to improve this system, or structure. But since things cannot be improved immediately, it is necessary to create a special sector to solve the problems as General Ban has done in the national army in the south or in accord with orders 66 and 68. Concerning this, can it be said that this is one way of solving the problems?

[Answer] I do not want to analyze things in that way. I feel that our government units, including the departments, ministries and bureaus, are each responsible for their own work and that they have worked continuously. But sometimes the country's problems must be viewed broadly. A single problem may involve many sectors. In particular, in the present situation, there are people who have bad intentions toward the country and they are trying to make use of this situation for their own benefit. The government sectors do not have the resources or power to deal with such things.

[Question] Are you saying that the various sectors are doing a good job and that they have achieved results in accord with their duties but that,

concerning the structure of the system in the present situation, it is sometimes necessary to take resolute and decisive action immediately?

[Answer] All the resources must be used together. We must understand that the military has other roles than just preparing for war. Even in the present constitution it is clearly written that the military must play a part in development too. Concerning development, I feel that this includes solving the problems at the source. Control and suppression is solving the problems at the end. Thus, if we can "put out the fire" at the beginning, play a part in developing things and solve the problems before they arise, things will be much easier. The forces of the national army are very large. We have military forces, paramilitary forces and mass forces that can be joined together to serve as the nation's strength in solving the problems satisfactorily. And the boundaries of the work, or forces, that I have mentioned are very broad, extending throughout the country.

[Question] Some scholars and politicians feel that the military's only duty is to defend the country. Solving the other problems is the duty of the government.

[Answer] I think that in the present situation, for our country, we should stop thinking about who should have just what [single] role. In a developing country such as Thailand, which is facing both internal and external dangers, it is essential to pool the resources and various forces. As for saying that the military should have this role and that civilians should have that role, I think that such thinking is very outdated.

[Question] Are the scholars of today different from those of a previous age?

[Answer] Yes. Definitely. Because the situation in the country today is very different from what it was in a previous period. Twenty years ago, we did not have any border problems or ethnic minority problems. We did not have a population problem. And we did not have problems with the communist terrorists or the Malaysian communist guerrillas. We did not have any of these problems like we do today. And do not forget that the soldiers are very close to the people and to the various situations. They live in these areas and have contact with the people. They know what the real problems are. Sometimes, the sectors at the center cannot really come in contact with these things.

[Question] But there is still the view that the soldiers are dictators.

[Answer] We must first arrive at an understanding of what dictatorship means.

[Question] Concentration of power.

[Answer] What power?

[Question] Political and administrative.

[Answer] Are you saying that at present, the military....

[Question] There are people who feel that the fact that the military is involved with all the problems...that this is characteristic of a dictatorship.

[Answer] I do not think that this is the case. We should look at things fairly and look at the country's situation clearly. We should look to see how we can improve things, develop [the country] and protect ourselves from any danger that might arise. Do not think that someone is trying to make himself important and concentrate all the power in his own hands. I do not think that such thoughts will occur to a person who is looking at the situation fairly.

[Question] Stated simply, at present, many people are saying that everything that General Athit is doing is aimed at increasing his own importance and concentrating power in his own hands. As a person who is close to him at one level, what is your view?

[Answer] I have never seen him do anything that was outside the scope of his duties. That is, everything that he does is within the scope of his responsibilities. I have never seen him play any illegal games. That is, he acts in accord with his position as assistant PTA CINC, commanding general of the First Army Area and commander of the Capital Guards.

[Question] All the power he has is in accord with the laws.

[Answer] He does not have the power to give orders to any department, ministry or sector. If he gave an order and it was not carried out, he does not have the power to force them. This matter is the responsibility of the heads of the ministries and the directors-general.

[Question] This is maintaining the situation.

[Answer] He acts in accord with the powers, and duties, that he has.

[Question] But there are many people who view him in an unfriendly way.

[Answer] I am certain that when a person dares to act and make decisions and come to solve problems, the interests of others will suffer. These people will oppose [the one who dares to act] and will not be happy with him. This is natural. If [what] is done, none of these people will have any problems or [any] difficulties. We are no longer tolerate such a situation. When there are problems, they must be solved. And when problems are solved, the interests of these people will be adversely affected.

[Question] Is it correct? General Athit has the characteristics of a leader of this period, characteristics that are especially prominent, and that has resulted in his having the target of much criticism?

[Answer] We see this in the [past], today and art, those who take any action, will be inevitably [opposed] or [criticized]. Those who take action will always be in the [spotlight]. And those who want to make a name for themselves will try to do so by attacking those who are in the [spotlight]. Is that attack [unfriendly]?

who is not well-known, this will not help them to become well known. We see this in every period. For example, if the newspapers print a story about Mr A or Mr B, few people will read the story. But if there are reports or articles about people whom the public is interested in, many people will read the stories. This is only natural.

[Question] Is he very interested in the economic problems?

[Answer] He is interested in all the problems facing the country.

[Question] Does this mean that if some problem arises, his group of advisors prepares a periodic analysis of the situation?

[Answer] The advisors to the Capital Guards can be said to be the hands and feet of the Capital Guards. If the commander needs to be informed about some matter or wants to study some matter, he can have an advisor or a group of advisors make an analysis for him. This is like the hands and feet of an institution, as I have said. But referring to these people as "advisors" may cause confusion. But I don't know what else to call them except "advisors." Because these people are not officials who are under the command of the Capital Guards. They are outsiders. They do not have any regular position in the Capital Guards. Each of these people has good intentions and really wants to work for the good of the country. They have come to help and do not receive any compensation. Since they do not hold any regular position, I do not know what to call them except "advisors."

[Question] What sector do they work with? Or do they work directly for the Commander?

[Answer] It depends on the sector. If there is a conference, we contact the chief of staff. If it is an urgent matter or if it is a matter with which an advisor is closely involved in with the commander, he may discuss it with him and inform him directly.

[Question] There aren't the definite, or clear, characteristics of an organization.

[Answer] No, there aren't. And there shouldn't be either.

[Question] As a reporter, people frequently ask me who is General Ahtit's "Kun Su." If I asked you this, what would your answer be?

[Answer] What is the question?

[Question] Who is General Ahtit's important advisor, or "Kun Su?"

[Answer] Who... (Laughs).

[Question] Isn't there one such person?

[Answer] No. He is a person who makes use of the resources available both in and outside the normal channels in order to hit the target or reach the main goal, which is [to maintain] the stability and security of the country. He uses whatever resources that he can.

[Question] Does he select the people himself?

[Answer] The most important thing is for the people who are going to work together to have the same ideals. As for the people who have come to work with the Capital Guards, if they hope to make profits or gain anything in return, I have never seen anyone profit. People are not even compensated for the gasoline they use. But we all have the same ideals. We are all honest and sincere.

[Question] I would now like to ask you a question in your position as a scholar. Recently, one important high-ranking officer gave a speech at the Government House. He said that, at present, the military must play a greater role in solving the political problems even though this is not the direct duty of the military. [He said that] the reason for this is that the politicians, bureaucrats and scholars cannot solve the problems. The scholars are divided into too many groups and are always arguing among themselves. Actually, he feels that at any one point in time and in any given situation, there is one, and only one, way to solve the country's problems. What is your view of such a statement?

[Answer] Concerning this, it is as I said at the beginning. That is, whenever a problem arises, we must assemble all the existing resources to help solve the problem. The time is past when the politicians and military should do just this or that.

As for the idea that there is only one way to solve the problems, I think that [pauses a moment] we must look clearly at each problem. We must look at all sides since there are many effects, or causes. A problem may arise for many reasons. One problem can have an effect on many things. Having many choices is good. If we study various theories, political, economic and administrative theories, many of the theories depend on various assumptions. They depend on the past events surrounding the assumptions of each theory and on what situations the theory is appropriate for. Looking at things in a new way using a theory will enable us to study the problems more clearly. And the fact that the National Administrators will be able to make decisions and take action on a certain matter will help clarify the problem or situation and this will further help these people make the correct decisions. This is how I think.

[Question] Well, it's hard to make a choice.

[Answer] National administrators, policy executives, all administrators must make correct choices. And they must study these choices. They must study the policies to see what the results will be if this or that course is chosen. They

must then make what they consider to be the best choice. How can we know which is best if we do not study a variety of courses first? This is the correct way to do things.

[Question] Concerning this problem, many people feel that this is a weakness of the military. Many people are apprehensive. Everyone recognizes that in critical situations the military must play an important role. But the military's weakness, which resembles a habit, is that it cannot tolerate slowness; it likes immediate decisions. In some situations, this may lead to mistakes. And the military views the other groups as worthless. Will this be a problem?

[Answer] No. No. I feel that this is a good mix. A characteristic feature of the military is its resoluteness. It does not like slowness. It likes quick results from decisions. Once a decision has been made, it wants immediate results. This is an essential characteristic in solving the country's problems. We cannot wait on this and that and allow matters to develop at their own pace. There is an expression, or proverb, in the military that the "remarks of commanders are orders; the orders of commanders are sacred." Such a way of thinking is remote from that in the civil service sector. The orders of a minister or civilian government official may not be obeyed. Or an order issued by a director-general may be held back for many days. But things are not like this in the command line of the military.

Scholars who work...that is, these scholars think and try to find various paths and the advantages and disadvantages of the various paths. They try to discover what the results will be if this or that path is chosen. These scholars can propose things but it is up to the commanders to decide which path to take. It is like a cook cooking food for the commander. There are many foods to choose from depending on what the commander likes and wants. After the food is prepared, if it is not delicious, a new dish can be prepared. I think things are like this. If two elements or two types are brought together, I think the benefits will be very great. Scholars such as myself....I greatly dislike the fact that once we prepare some "food" and serve it, we then think that we have done the best job possible. We do not know whether our proposals are good or not. I want to know whether they are good or not. When a proposal is submitted, if a high-ranking official files it away without looking at it or giving orders, this makes me so discouraged that I don't want to work any more. But if I submit a proposal and the official says that this part is good and that this is not good and must be revised, [this is fine] because I want to know the results of what I have done. I want to know whether the proposal is good or not and whether it can be implemented or not. I want to be told what the problems are. We can make many types. But if proposals are submitted and then forgotten about, no one wants to work. Scholars do not want to work like that. That is, if something is good, tell us. If it is not good, tell us and we can improve it.

[Question] That is, you are ready to accept the consequences?

[Answer] Yes. Yes. But if we do not know, or if we do not know whether things are good or not, we will not know what to do. No one can work this way. It is like a cook who prepares food for his boss. If the boss likes the food, the cook knows it was good. If he eats some, he can say if it is too sour or too salty. He can tell [the cook] how he wants it. He can say if the food pleases him or not. But if he doesn't say anything, [the cook] doesn't know if the food was good or not.

[Question] You want [to see] the actual results.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Concerning the matter of the banks and the military, based on the statement made by the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area concerning the banks and the financial situation, is this the view of Lieutenant General Han alone or is this the view of the younger officers in general?

[Answer] Oh (paused a moment). I think that this is the feeling of the people in general. This is the view that Thais in general have of the commercial banks. My reason for thinking this is that even though the commercial banks are presently playing a much greater role in building and developing society than they did in the past, the image of the banks in the eyes of the people in general still contains many points that can be criticized easily. And the banks are aware of their weaknesses. What is clear is that, concerning the statement by Lieutenant General Han, he mentioned things that have been commented on by the people based on his own feelings. But what is very interesting is the reaction of the commercial banks, or bankers, to this statement. He said very little but there has been a great reaction by the commercial banks to this short statement. This shows that the bankers feel that he touched on a weakness. It's like scratching a sore. If you scratch where there is no sore, it will not hurt. But if you scratch the sore, even if it is just a small sore, it will hurt. If you scratch the skin, it won't hurt but if you scratch the sore it will hurt, even if it is just a tiny sore. And when something hurts, you have to pay about and try; this is natural. Lieutenant General Han's statement is interesting from the standpoint that there has been a great reaction from the commercial banks. This is very interesting.

[Question] To take the view of people in general?

[Answer] I think so.

[Question] The next question probably doesn't need to be asked but... If this is the feeling of people in general, is it also the feeling of General Han?

[Answer] (paused a moment). I have had a study on some of the commercial banks. It has been found that the commercial banks still have many weaknesses. For example, lack of interest in dispersing the shareholding of the commercial banks. To date, they have not been able to disperse them widely. Concerning

the administration of the commercial banks, it is clear that many of these banks are still being managed like a family operation. And many of the bank executives are also engaged in other activities and have interests in other activities. This is not the characteristic of a good banker. The commercial banks in Thailand are still playing a very broad and dominating role. They are engaged in many activities. No one can deny this. This is different from in countries where the financial system is well developed. They have limited the sphere [of operations] and role of the commercial banks. The role of the bank executives has been greatly limited. Their role should be limited to managing the financial institutions. But here they still dominate everything. The people see the role they are playing. This is a rather open matter. It is well known. We can see this clearly. The bankers cannot eliminate this weakness.

[Question] Do you think that this should be corrected using various laws and regulations?

[Answer] Actually, talking about laws, I can say that there have already been enough revisions. The commercial banking act was revised and improved about 2 years ago. I do not think that our major problem has to do with the laws. Rather, our problems concern implementation. Since we have laws, we should act in accord with the laws. It would be better to preserve these laws. It is easy to revise the laws. But once laws have been revised, things cannot be carried out in accord with the laws. There are laws....Take dispersing the shareholdings, for example. In the revised commercial banking act, it is clearly stated that the shareholdings of the banks must be dispersed. But the commercial banks and financial institutions that have been brought under control by the various laws concerning commercial banks and financial institutions have constantly asked that the time limit be extended. This is a matter of implementation rather than a matter of the laws.

[Question] Does this mean that, from now on, things must be carried on in strict accord with the existing laws.

[Answer] Yes. That is how things should be done. It is a matter of implementation. Laws can be written at any time.

[Question] If General Athit asked you to comment on this, would you answer like this?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Before you became an advisor, did you have any previous relations with him?

[Answer] No. I did not know him personally before this. I took this job and then became close to him. Several officers who are close to General Athit introduced me to him and told him about my previous work experience. That is, I would like to say that, as a scholar, I have a strong desire to help the country as much as I can. And I....For a long time, I have had this goal. That

10, I will work for anyone who is sincere and honest and who is a capable person whose ideals are to help the country. If these ideals, that is, if a person has such ideals, I will work with him. Before I started working with General Athit, I served as an advisor to Dr Anat Aphaphirom during the time he was the minister of agriculture. And I once worked with Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan. Regardless of whom I was working for, I maintained my ideal of not having anything to gain or lose personally. I worked for the country honestly. I did not work for any particular person or group. If a high-ranking person feels that I can serve him in order to benefit the country, I am glad to work for him. I do not worry about what group a person belongs to or what the position of the person is. We live.... I believe that we all live in the same society and have the same king. These are the ideals that I constantly hold to.

11048

ESR: 4207/169

POLICY ADVISORS TO MILITARY PROFILED

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 11 Sep 82 pp 18-21

[Article: "Scholars Sell Their Souls to the 'Gold Digging Era'"]

[Text] General Saiyut Keotphon once tried to exert pressure to make security a part of the curriculum in the universities. He proposed a plan to the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) in order to have the matter taken up by the government. But high-level professors did not agree with this proposal and so it died. This news was disclosed by high-level officials in the government, and military officers who are involved in security work have confirmed this also.

"When this failed, the military kept on trying and tried to force this on the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, by using Professor Kamon Thongthammachat, an advisor to the prime minister. This proposal was well received by Professor Charun Suphap, the dean of the Faculty of Political Science. I have heard that they want to make this subject a part of this faculty. When this program was first proposed to the cabinet, General Saiyut wanted this to be a separate faculty in the university."

It cannot be denied that the universities are places that produce intellectuals, the brains of the nation, who will later control the important mechanisms of society. In one period, the universities played a very important role concerning the social problems and concerning the problem of democracy in the country. While the role of the students has now been reduced, the role of the professors and scholars has greatly increased.

Some scholars have been called upon to serve as advisors to the government and to high-ranking military officers. For example, General Athit has formed a team of advisors composed of scholars. General Kriangsak Chamanan, the leader of the National Democracy Party, has a team of advisors to map out the course and provide political data.

Besides this, scholars have joined together to form various organizations to conduct scholarly research for society. These include economic and political research groups and social research institutions.

It is this role that has caused the security sectors, including the Special Branch Division, the Central Intelligence Department, the National Security Council and the ISOC, to attach so much importance to the movements in the universities.

Government Advisors, Advisors to Dictators

Many past governments have appointed well-known scholars to the position of government advisor. But the government that did this the most was the first Prem government, which mobilized such able scholars as Sen Chamrak, Khien Thirawit and Chalanon Samutwanit. General San Chitpatima, a soldier-scholar, served as the president of the [Council of] Advisors. In the end, when the government of General Prem could not show that it was a democratic government, these people resigned and things crumbled with the events of 1-3 April 1981.

Following this, there were still some elements who had faith in the half-democracy of General Prem and some of them were appointed to positions. Such people, who are still serving as advisors, include Dr Komon Thongthammachat, Dr Mayun Wisetkun, Sukhum Nuansakun and Wiraphong Ramangkun.

One former advisor to the government said that the "team of advisors that served during the time of General San can be divided into three groups. One group was composed of scholars, whose only duty was to give advice and provide data. A second group was composed of social scientists. Besides giving advice, this group also tried to exert pressure to have their recommendations become policy. The third group was composed of people who played an activist role. When they saw that exerting pressure to have their suggestions become policy would not achieve any results, they began carrying on political activities. It was this group that took part in the coup of 1-3 April 1981.

He also said that the "present team of advisors provides advice only. These people just give their opinions on the events of the day. What is worse, some elements are openly and blatantly serving the dictators."

At the same time, General Ardit Kamlangek has quietly formed his own team of advisors. The scholars in this team include Associate Professor Wisanu Khongngam, a professor from the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, Dr Siwasit Thongthasadin Na Ayudhaya, a professor from the Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Chulalongkorn University, Pricha Phongkrailoet, a member of the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Dr Pridi Kalensap and Dr Narong Panngtrak.

These teams of advisors are playing a very clear role. Together, they put on a "regular Sunday evening television program to discuss the problems facing the country."

Secret Programs, the Target is the Mass Media

"From the beginning of last year, some officers from the Information Office, Supreme Command Headquarters, have been meeting with scholars who have been

directly involved in mass activities. For example, they have met with journalism instructors and with scholars at social research institutions. They also drafted a secret project that asked for cooperation from the scholars. But most of the scholars refused," said one university instructor to SIAM MAI.

The phrase "asked for cooperation" refers to providing data and analyses concerning the attitudes and needs of the people.

This professor also said that in the draft of this secret military project, many projects of various types were included, but the thing that was clear and that was important was that concerning the mass media, "particularly the newspapers, they felt that this was a rather free institution that felt bold enough to criticize national administration strongly. In their view, this was not very good."

They thus asked for cooperation from scholars in this field in order to have them collect data and do studies on the press to see what effect [the press] has on the people, what its strengths and weaknesses are and to find out what the people like and dislike about the press. This data was analyzed in order to provide a way for the state apparatus to hammer at and weaken this institution.

Besides this, among scholars, it is well known that the military has shown a great interest in the public's opinion. For example, Colonel Naritdon Detpratiyut, the secretary of the army, has frequently asked for the data from the various public opinion polls conducted by social research institutions. Whenever a poll is completed, he immediately asks for the data.

"At present, the military has three radio and television programs under the supervision of General Athit. At 0645 hours there is a program on stability. In the evening there is a program on our country. And on Sunday nights there is a television program that discusses the country's problems," said a high-ranking officer to SIAM MAI. He also said that "besides serving as a means to spread propaganda and build up the image of the military, these programs are also a tool that they hope will be capable of fully countering [the stories published by] the newspapers."

In particular, concerning the television program on the country's problems, it is essential to have scholars discuss these matters for the viewers. These scholars have played their part at appropriate times, such as when the government was defeated on the draft of the revised constitution and when the bank was devalued.

Besides the scholars on the staff of General Athit, scholars such as Prathumphon Wajparasathien and Sumet Chumsai who have no inkling of what is going on have been persuaded to appear on these programs too.

Interference From Abroad

A high-ranking government official has revealed that during the period of the first Prem government, during which Mr. Tanchari Khamto was the minister

cooperative, an attempt was made to use students as tools of the movement of the government. During the period of the sugar shortage when the price of sugar increased greatly, Mr. Tantiat proposed at a cabinet meeting that students be mobilized to go back on the small merchants. The result would have been that the image of the students would have been tarnished and the government's reputation would have been undermined.

at the same time, the arrest of Professor Lee Sukwonhyang and others in 1951, cannot be separated from foreign political influences. Coming upon and crushing of the movements of the progressive scholars. It is believed that if the scholars had not built a strong "fortress" for themselves, this would certainly have resulted in "the chicken being killed to save the soybean."

Furthermore, foreign foundations that have come to provide help with educational activities have played a major role. At Thammasat University, the Rockefeller Foundation has been active among the professors and students by giving them scholarships to go further their studies abroad. As for those who receive these scholarships, besides their academic qualifications, their ideology is important in being considered for these grants. Only those who are anti-Communist are selected so that they can carry on activities after they return.

The person who received such a grant is Mr. Sukharnu Ratanakulit, the son of Chai Phumrak, a former farmer who worked as a hired killer in Bangkok Daen Din, Sarab Nakhar Province. At present, he is a professor with the Faculty of Economics at Thammasat University.

The important thing is that almost all the scholars from this foundation are now invited to come teach at Thammasat University are probably working for the CIA. This was true of the last person who returned here only last year. Dr. Vera Dilipant, was an important CIA agent who was sent here to keep an eye on the activities of the students and faculty members at Thammasat University during the period that Dr. Poom Inthapakorn was rector. During that period, the student movement was very active.

And People Are Given Only One Trajectory: Aisle Left.

Many Slovaks are very capable, accomplished in doing solitary work and completely unaccustomed to the point where they have had to keep speed up like the country. They were honest, very hard tried to form a group of people. The society, however, was never washed very cleanly.

"All of these organizations, that are the target of the security work, which must follow my lead after my last attempt, which will end in failure!"

"and the security work is security work in SIAM MAI. This clearly applies to the target, but it is not in the organization."

20. The people of the "Third World" - nations who are said to play a role equally and often poorly in their own development. However, they are people who work for the improvement of their lives. Scientists are working to analyze the situation and give advice on how to improve the political, economic and cultural conditions. They go on to help, but in order to make progress for the development. (1948-1950, 1951-1952)

CHL NARONG REENTERS POLITICS, PROJECTS POPULIST IMAGE

Bangkok KHAD CHATURAT in Thai 30 Aug 82 pp 34-37

[Interview with Colonel Narong Kittikhachon in Sena District, Ayuthaya Province:
"'Narong' Rhetoric"; date not specified]

[Excerpt] The origin of rhetoric: After he made a definite decision to stand as a candidate for MP in Ayuthaya Province, Colonel Narong Kittikhachon immediately began to seek votes without giving any attention to the great tumult following him. Colonel Narong launched his campaign about 2 weeks ago. To visit the people in the [province of the] old capital, his group uses longboats to reach the communities along the river and travels by foot to reach the people in the paddy fields. What follows is a record of a speech given by Colonel Narong at Wat Naksamot in Phai Phra Commune, Bang Sai District, and a record of questions and answers after a speech at a community in Sena District. A Chaturat reporter who went to listen wrote this record.

A villager: I would like to know to which party you belong in your bid for election to the House of Representatives. Do you belong to a party? I would like to know.

Narong: Yes. I am running for election as a member of the Thai Nation Party. I am running in the name of the Thai Nation Party. Professor Prasert Bunson, a long-time member of the party, is running with me.

[Question] I would like to know what the policy of the Thai Nation Party is. I don't know much about this. This is the party to which Praman Adireksan belongs, isn't it? I would like to know what the party's policy is.

[Answer] The Thai Nation Party was formed in 1973. Most of the members came from the old United Thai People's Party. The leader of the United Thai People's Party was my father, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon. This party was disbanded in 1973. And when new parties were formed, the Thai Nation Party was one of the parties formed from the United Thai People's Party. At present, Major General Praman Adireksan is the leader of the party. I became a member of

equal to that of General Athit Kamlangek today. I was able to do many things in Bangkok Metropolitan. Police officials came and informed me that 13 students were distributing leaflets opposing the government and calling for a constitution. They asked me what to do. I told them not to interfere with them. Let them go ahead and distribute their leaflets. I then took a trip upcountry. By chance, at that moment a high-ranking police official who belonged to one of the groups of government officials that I had suppressed took this opportunity to order the arrest of the 13 students. When I learned that they had been arrested, I did not know what to do. I could not issue any orders because if I had ordered them released, this would have been against the law. We had to conduct an investigation in accord with the law. I allowed an investigation to be made. But from 7 October on, few of the students understood what had happened. Leftists incited a demonstration against the government and asked that the students be released unconditionally. I said that I could not do this. We had to conduct an investigation first. Then on 13 October 1973, I saw that if we kept pressing this matter, things would only get worse and people might even get hurt. Thus, I asked the cabinet for permission to reach an agreement with the students. If an agreement could be reached, I would release the students without conditions. The government gave permission and so I went and talked with the 13 students who had been called. They told me that they personally did not want anything. They wanted the government to promulgate a constitution as quickly as possible and to allow elections. I agreed and asked for 6 months in which to write a constitution, after which an election would be announced. All 13 students were satisfied. We agreed and most of the student leaders were satisfied. But after I released the 13 students, I don't know where they went. I couldn't find them. A group of capitalists who had lost profits because I had suppressed them got involved. And several groups of high-ranking government officials who wanted to topple me went to meet with students at Thammasat University and told them that they would not stop the protest. They asked them to continue the protest until the three of us (Narong, Praphat and Thanom) had been forced to leave the country. Then, the matter grew worse. Then on 14 October 1973, General Sir Bhumibol, who was one of the people who had been piling up profits, in effect proposed that we allow blood to be spilled. He proposed that the government order Thammasat University seized by using sailors, who were to be landed along the Chao Phraya River, and soldiers, that is, soldiers from the 1st Royal Infantry Regiment, under my command, who were to go in from the Sanam Luang side. At that conference, I said that if we did this, blood might be spilled. I asked to be allowed to make an aerial inspection first. I was given permission to do this. I went to the cavalry division at Sanam Pa and used a helicopter. I flew it myself. I flew over the Thammasat University area to observe things. I saw that there were at least 40,000 students gathered there. They had assembled weapons and erected barriers in preparation for facing a stand against the soldiers on both the Chao Phraya River and Sanam Luang sides. When I saw the situation, I reported matters to the conference and told them to stop the advance on Thammasat University, because if we went ahead, people on both sides would be killed. As the director of suppression operations, my father ordered a halt to the operation to seize Thammasat University. The matter should have stopped then and there. But things did not stop there.

1974

CONFIDENTIAL

RELATIONSHIP OF COMMANDERS IN ARMY REGIONS ANALYZED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 5-11 Sep 82 pp 8-11

(Article: "Eleven Generals On a Chessboard")

[Text] On a chessboard, even though the king is the most important piece, without any supporting pieces such as bishops, rooks, knights and pawns to protect the king from enemy attacks, he will be surrounded and finally checkmated. Similarly, in the army where the various powers are trying to build up their rule and play a part in arranging the forces in their favor, this is something that cannot be ignored. Thus someone has gained the advantage, such as the position of RTA (INC), which is the highest position in the army, besides the four army area commanders, its less importance should be attributed to those who command the Divisions. This is the source for positioning the 11 chesspieces in order to see the real power structure in the army at a time when all these people have "their sights" set on the position of regional commander.

Regarding the Command Line in the Infantry, Artillery and Armored Cavalry

At the divisional level in the Army, there are three main branches that are really combat units: the infantry, the cavalry and the artillery. Each division is composed of two regiments and each regiment is composed of three battalions. This is the minimum criteria. Concerning all three of the branches, it can be said that it is the infantry divisions that are the largest. These divisions are directly subordinate to the Army areas, whose forces consist of at least one main division. The Army area that is more special than any other is the First Army Area. This Army area guards the central region, the capital, where important installations are located, and the area along the eastern border. Thus, this Army area has two main divisions, the 1st Division, stationed at Bangkok, and the 2nd Division, which is stationed in Prachinburi. The other Army areas have only one division. The Second Army Area has the 3rd Division, which is stationed at Nakhon Ratchasima; the Third Army Area has the 4th Division, which is stationed at Udon Thani; and the Fourth Army Area has the 5th Division, which is stationed at Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Since the strength of the various units has increased together with the development of the country, the security of the country, the strength of the infantry divisions has been increased in order to handle the present situation. Thus the five main divisions already in existence, another six have been established

so that there are now a total of 11 divisions. But of these, only the 9th and 6th divisions have a combat strength equal to that of the five main divisions. The other four divisions were established only last year and at present they are only "loose divisions" that are waiting to have their combat strength built up in the near future.

Besides the infantry divisions, cavalry and artillery divisions are combat divisions that are essential too in both times of war and peace. This is because they are combat units that are even more powerful than the infantry divisions, even though they are smaller in terms of manpower. Both of these divisions are directly subordinate to the RTA CINC; they are not under the army areas. Until recently, there was only one artillery and one cavalry division. But a second cavalry division was formed and so now there are the 1st and 2nd cavalry divisions. In 1960, the base was moved from Lom Sak District in Phetchabun Province to Bangkok, just as the AAA Division is located in Bangkok.

Besides this, another special unit that has not been included along with the usual units is the special combat division. There have been reports that this unit will be officially formed in 1982. It will be formed by expanding the Special Warfare Center at the Phra Narai Camp at Lopburi, which was formed from a paratroop division, as it has continued to be called to the present. Actually, this center is already equivalent to a division. It has four regiments and is directly subordinate to the RTA CINC. It has played an important role in several coups in the past.

The commanders of all these divisions have a good chance of eventually being promoted to full general. Most of them were promoted from the rank of colonel and special colonel, which is in the same command line.

Generals In 1962, the Turn of Classes 3 and 4, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy

As long as the main criterion for transfer to various positions in the army continues to be seniority, branch and class will continue to be the basis for consideration. Because normally, if a person gains seniority in doing his duty, it is based on his class at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy [CRMA]. Concerning this, it can be seen that the 11 commanders are all officers from various classes ranging from Class 5 of the Army Academy [AA], which is the same class as General Arnit Kamlangek, the assistant commander in chief of the army, to Class 2 of the CRMA, [some of whose members] reached the rank of general only in recent years. But most of these generals were members of Class 7 of the Army Academy.

However, it is well known that, in addition to seniority, there are other criteria that are used to decide who will be transferred to what position. These criteria have to do with knowledge and skills and, of course, "suitability" in the eyes of their immediate superiors. In the past, we have seen that some people have bypassed class and seniority and unexpectedly risen higher than others. They have done so easily by making this claim [suitability]. In some cases, some people have bypassed their chain of command. For example, in

the 1974 transfers, then Major General Atnit was transferred from the Northwest, where he was the commander of the 1st Division, and made the commander of the 1st Division.

"Talking about the position of divisional commander, it is difficult to say for sure. There are many factors that depend on fate. If nothing unexpected happens, I expect transfers to be made in accord with the chain. But I do not think there will be many changes this year since there were changes just last year. Usually, a divisional commander stays in the position for at least 2 years," said a news source in the army. At the same time, another important commander pointed out that if divisional commanders are transferred, the next classes in line for these positions are classes 3 and 4 of the CSMA. "But most will probably come from Class 4 because there are very few from Class 3 who are in this chain. As for Class 2, they have already made general," observed this same officer.

Keep an Eye On the Older Generals

In all the infantry divisions, it is believed that the 1st Division is the best and most modern combat force since it is the main force in defending the important heartlands of the country. But the special characteristic of this division is that it is more involved in politics than is any other division. Almost all past coups have had to have the cooperation of this division in carrying out the coup. And the position of commander of the 1st Division was considered to be the first rung of the ladder on the way to the important command positions in the Army, including the positions of commanding general of the First Army Area and RTA CINC. This was the case with Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, Field Marshal Thanet Kittikachon, Field Marshal Prapach Charusathien and General Pitt Sinsak.

There was a change in the path to the position of RTA CINC after the time of General Pitt. Since the time of General Banchai Bamrungrong, it appears that the path to power in the army has changed. Neither General Banchai nor General Pitt NA Nakhon were infantrymen and neither commanded the 1st Division or the First Army Area. And General Prem Tinsulanonda gained power after being named as the commander of the Cavalry center and as the commanding general of the Second Army Area. However, it, as everyone expects, General Prem Tinsulanonda became the new RTA CINC during the military transfers this summer. This will be in line with the old system once again since General Atnit worked as the commander of the 1st Division. This occurred because pressure was exerted by right-wing political groups after General Prem became RTA CINC in 1976, or after the "key change" which is so said.

As for the present commander of the 1st Division, Major General Sinsak Kiatkham, he was not transferred very long from his position as commander of the 4th Division after the coup of 1 April, everyone, including with his subordinates and his superiors, agree that he is a "professional soldier" who is "more a soldier than a politician." It is very likely that, as a person who is trusted, he will be allowed to retain this "hard" position. Even though there have been

rumors that Major General Phichit will return to his old area and become the deputy commanding general of the Third Army Area, where he achieved good results in fighting the communist terrorists at Khao Koo, he may instead be put in command of the special combat division that is being formed, a job that requires skill, since he was once a special combat instructor at the infantry center.

Several SU ANAKHOT news sources have confirmed that "Commander Phichit" will definitely not be transferred anywhere next year. Because besides the fact that he has served in his present position only 1 year, high-level political groups want him to stay in this position. "Phichit is his own man. He is a very capable person and does not have any 'black marks.' And what is important is that he is a combat soldier who is greatly trusted by several groups. Thus, he will probably not be moved this year," said a news source close to General Prem. Another news source pointed out that if Major General Phichit is transferred to the special combat division, this would be like a demotion since his present position is much more important.

"Phichit is not one to talk in a depressed way or to act as if the job is too much for him. Instead, he will talk about his achievements," said a close friend of Major General Phichit in denying reports to the effect that Major General Phichit is bored with a position that is involved with politics. He also said plainly that "if there are such reports, it shows that such things were not said by Phichit." The thing worth keeping an eye on is the future of Major General Phichit. It is thought that he is the "heir" who will step into the position of RTA CINC in 3 years after General Athit retires. "The person who becomes the commander of the 1st Division must look into the future to see if he will later become the commanding general of the First Army Area and then RTA CINC," said the news source in conclusion.

The 2nd and 6th Divisions, Possible Changes

Underlying the important forces in the First Army Area, besides the 1st Division, there are two other divisions too. One is the 2nd Division, which is presently commanded by Major General Prachin Phichunpharawat, a member of Class 1 of the Army Academy. There are rumors that he will be promoted and become the deputy commanding general of the First Army Area. But others disagree, saying that there are others who are senior to Major General Prachin. One such person is Major General Koen Jitmanee, the commander of the 1st Army Circle who was in the same class as General Athit. And Major General Prachin was just transferred last year. If he is actually transferred, one possible replacement for him is Colonel Saman Sawatseni, the deputy commander of the 2nd Division who is a member of Class 2 of CRMA. He is the most senior deputy commander.

The 6th Division is another unit that has played a part. It once took part in a coup during the time of General Chulabhorn Bhanasiri, who was defeated. Then, after the failure of the 1 April coup, in which this force took part too, rather than being an independent division under the command of the RTA CINC, this division was placed under the direct command of the First Army Area. Major General Somnit Thongphayakha became the commander of this division last

year, replacing Major General Sinthu Keotsombun, who was transferred to the post of deputy commanding general of the First Army Area. As for this year, it is expected that Major General Somkhit will stay in this position since he was transferred here only recently. At present, the division is playing a role in defending the forward area along the border. It is now stationed in Prachinburi Province, its former base being in Kanchannaburi Province.

Similarly, in the Second Army Area, Major General Bunchin Dittanakun just became the commander of the 3rd Division last year and will probably not be transferred. But in the case of the 6th Division, which is based in Roi Et and which was formed only 2 years ago, Major General Phisit Mabut, the division's first commander, may be transferred to become the deputy commanding general of the Second Army Area. One of the deputy commanders will be moved up to replace him. As for the north, Major General Ruamsak Chaikomin, the commander of the 4th Division who is said to be a very capable person, may be moved to become the deputy commanding general of the Third Army Area. But one news source has stated that this depends on whether or not Lieutenant General Phrom Phiunuan is moved from his position as commanding general of the Third Army Area to become the assistant commander in chief of the army as the rumors say.

"If Ruamsak is transferred, the person most likely to take his place is Colonel Siri Thiwapahan, a member of Class 4, CRMA," commented a news source. In the south in the Fourth Army Area, Major General Panya Singsakda is the commander of the 5th Division. Even though he has scored good results as the commander of the 43rd Civilian-Police-Military Regiment, which controls the border area in the five southern provinces, and recently seized major bases of the communist guerrillas, because he has been here only 1 year and because he works well with Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area and the person who formulated the "Tai Rom Yen" policy, he will probably not be transferred to another area but will probably be made the deputy commanding general of this army area. One news source said that the problem is the matter of seniority. There are several deputies, such as the commander of Combat Support Headquarters 4, who have a greater right [to the position].

"The value of a person depends on who supports him." This seems to be a good summary for almost all military appointments. And it will be true this time too. The generals will certainly be appointed by the new RTA CINC, which will undoubtedly be General Athit Kamlangek. "Actually, there should not be any problem. The people who looked at last year's transfer lists were General Prem, General Prayut and General Athit, who will certainly appoint people who are loyal to him. But this year there are only two real positions open for Athit's men," said the same news source to SU ANAKHOT. And he pointed out that it is quite normal that when a person loses power, his subordinates, or loyal followers, will be transferred in accord with regulations. For example, the followers of General San Chitpatima, the leader of the 1 April Revolutionary Council, were all transferred. And the same thing happened to the followers of General Amnat Damrikan and General Soem Na Nakhon. In general, those who were not "sacked" have all "switched" and now support the person with the greatest power in the army.

Tanks Join the Battle, Prem's Line Gets Involved

Political lessons in Thailand have shown that unless a prime minister also has military power, it is difficult for him to maintain his stability. General Prem too is well aware of the things that happened to him. The people involved were the same ones who opposed General Kriangsak Chamanan when he was prime minister. Even though General Prem must now rely on the forces of General Athit for his stability in the future, this does not mean that he has complete trust in him in the situation in which he [Prem] is separated from his real base of support in the army.

Thus, it is not surprising that General Prem has tried to play a role in arranging the various forces this year. Actually, he did this before when he was still the RTA CINC. The new cavalry division that was formed recently is one of the elements that he is using to help maintain a balance of power with the infantry, which is a branch of the army General Prem did not serve in. In addition to the other positions that he has stipulated, "the fact that General Prem has moved the two cavalry divisions and based them in Bangkok has generated greater confidence. Tanks are more powerful than infantrymen," said one officer close to General Prem.

"This is characteristic of every RTA CINC. Take this year, for example. General Prayut came from the engineers. He formed one new regiment of engineers in each region. The only thing is that the engineers do not control forces and so they cannot play a great role," added a news source from another branch.

In cavalry circles, it is expected that Major General Chaichana Tharichat, the commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, will be transferred and made the deputy commanding general of the Third Army Area or put in some other higher position after he has commanded this unit for 2 years. This will give Colonel Sathon Suwannapha, the deputy commander of this division, who is a member of Class 4, CRMA, a chance to step into this position in his place. Major General Wichat Lathomya, the commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division, whom General Prem put in this position last year, will probably remain in this position for another year since he has served in this position only 1 year and since he is "loyal" to General Prem.

Artillery--A Special Combat Force: One Will Remain, One Will Change

As for the AAA Division, which is presently commanded by Major General Prasat Simonsilapin, who was transferred here in 1980, it is believed that this division will stay in the camp of General Prem, who was then the RTA CINC (extended term). A news source said that there will probably not be any changes. "I have heard that he wants to remain in this position," said one officer in the artillery unit. At the same time, concerning the special combat division that will be formed from the Special Warfare Center, which will result in the commander being promoted to a lieutenant general, it is not clear who will become the commander of this new division. A guess is that it will be the present deputy commander of the center. As for the commander of the center, it is not clear whether Major General Enok Bunyathi will be promoted to

lieutenant general and kept in his present position or whether someone will be brought in from the outside to replace him.

As for the new divisions, including the 11th Division of the First Army Area, the 12th Division of the Second Army Area and the 15th and 16th divisions of the Fourth Army Area, a news source said that the present commanders must be kept in the present positions so that they can continue and complete the task of building these combat units in accord with the targets. Because at present, these units have only a name and a loose structure.

Concerning the 11 generals on the army's chessboard, it is believed that they have now been put in place. No one can deny that these are strong power bases of General Athit Kamlangek and that they will begin to make their mark in the next several months and become even tighter in the coming years, unless they make some unbelievable mistake.

Names of Divisional Commanders Who Command Important Forces

Unit Directly Superior	Division	Commander	Class
First Army Area	1st	Major General Phichit Kunlawanit	CRMA 2
	2nd	Major General Prachum Phibunphanuwat	AA 7
	9th	Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha	CRMA 1
	11th*	Major General Bancha Sawatritthiron	AA 7
Second Army Area	3rd	Major General Bunchai Ditthakun	AA 7
	6th	Major General Phisit Mobut	AA 6
	12th*	Major General Arun Siriuthai	AA 6
Third Army Area	4th	Major General Ruamsak Chaikomin	AA 7
Fourth Army Area	5th	Major General Panya Singsakda	CRMA 1
	15th*	Major General Surachai Thanomphichai	AA 7
	16th*	Major General Denchai Bunngam	AA 5
RTA CINC	1st Cav	Major General Chaichana Tharichat	CRMA 1
	2nd Cav	Major General Wichat Laithomya	CRMA 2
	AAA	Major General Prasat Wimonsilapin	AA 4
	Special Warfare Center	Major General Enok Bunyathi	AA 4

* New division formed in 1981.

11943

CSO: 4207/165

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Nov. 9, 1932